

TRUE WESTERN STYLE. FROM THE NORTHWEST PAISED BY TALMAGE.

Masked Highwaymen Operate In a Columbus Suburb.

ROBBERS HOLD UP A SALOON.

Frank Wilson, the proprietor, receives a bullet wound in the head—A dozen other men are thoroughly terrorized.

Columbus, O., Jan. 18.—Three masked highwaymen entered the saloon of Frank Wilson at Shepherd's Station, just east of this city, about 8:30 p. m., and in true western style held up the proprietor and all present, robbed them of their cash, shot Wilson, escaped and continued their depredations by holding up a number of persons on the outside.

There were 12 men in the saloon at the time the crime was committed and at the word of command from the desperadoes those present threw up their hands, with the exception of Wilson, who was armed with one shot from the revolver of one of the highwaymen.

Wilson started for his gun behind the bar, when the robbers shot him. He was shot in the head, but his injuries are not fatal.

Other shots were fired, but presumably not with intent to kill, as no one except Wilson was hurt.

Money to the amount of \$26.40 was secured from the cash register in the saloon. John Anthony and his sister, residing at Gahanna, were the next held up. They had little of no money. Others held up were Homer Howell and W. M. Huffman, the latter teller of the Commercial National bank of this city. He fortunately did not have much money with him.

WITHOUT CASH.

Judge McDonald Arraigned in a Sick Bed For Embezzlement.

Fort Scott, Kan., Jan. 18.—While sick in bed Judge J. F. McDonald, accused of the embezzlement of several thousand dollars in fees and money paid as compromise in the Frontenac explosion case, was arrested and held under bond for \$2,773. Judge McClevery is the prosecuting witness.

The warrant alleges that McDonald collected \$3,000 in fees in the cases; that he is still holding \$1,316 due McClevery, which he has converted into money for the purpose of placing it beyond the reach of his creditors, and that he has it fraudulently concealed; that he settled 90 cases secretly and without consulting his partner.

Returned From London.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18.—United States Senator Quay and State Senator Penrose returned to this city from their trip to London, where they visited President-elect McKinley. Senator Quay remained quietly at the Hotel Walton for a few hours, leaving for Washington in the afternoon. He declined to be interviewed concerning his conference with Major McKinley. Senator Penrose says he is perfectly satisfied with the result of his visit to Mr. McKinley, but like Senator Quay, declined to make any statement regarding its purpose.

Earn Displeases Them.

London, Jan. 18.—Amos Burn, the Liverpool chess player, who, according to information received at the British Chess club, has refused to play in the proposed cable match between Great Britain and America on Feb. 12 or 13, has been very severely criticised in London and provincial chess circles. Hushman as Burn has always posed as an amateur it is all the more incomprehensible why he would not support the Britishers in the coming match.

Confederate War Prisoners.

Cleveland, Jan. 18.—The Fifth regiment, Ohio National guard, stationed at Cleveland, has purchased 55 acres on Johnson's island, near Sandusky, which will be fitted up and used for permanent encampment purposes. The tract includes the cemetery wherein lie the remains of 250 Confederate officers who died as prisoners during the war, when Johnson's island was used as a depot for Confederate officers taken captive.

Storm In Michigan.

Detroit, Jan. 18.—Unusually heavy winds were experienced all over Michigan. Conditions developed into severe blizzard in the northern region. At Marquette the temperature fell 22 degrees in 10 hours. At Jackson the roof was blown off the malt house of Hechles, brewery, doing \$1,000 damage and leaving 10,000 bushels of malt exposed.

Opera House Burned.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 18.—The Grand opera house here was totally destroyed by fire at 2 p. m., with all its contents. The theater was opened only two months ago. Loss \$40,000. The theater adjoined the Hotel Manitoba and this structure had a narrow escape, its interior being flooded with water to save it.

Mining Rates Fixed.

Columbus, O., Jan. 18.—The United Mine Workers adopted a 60-cent rate for Ohio and a 65-cent rate for Pittsburgh mining. M. D. Ratchford was elected president and Secretary Pierce, as re-elected.

An Old Fashioned Snowstorm Throughout the Dakotas.

WILL PROTECT THE WHEAT.

The Gale Has Drifted the Crystal Flakes Badly, Thereby Interfering With All Kinds of Transportation in Cities.

St. Paul, Jan. 18.—Throughout the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin a regular old-fashioned snowstorm has been prevailing, and the mercury is dropping slowly.

A heavy snowfall has been very generally reported, and a gale has drifted it badly, demoralizing streetcar service in the cities and generally interfering with transportation facilities.

The heavy fall of snow will be good for the coming crops and is, therefore, welcomed by farmers. The usual reports of big drifts have been received from various points.

The storm was reported first over in Dakota, and by afternoon it put in its appearance in this state, a warm but heavy snowfall opening the siege, but the temperature is much lower and a keen wind adds to the discomfort of belated pedestrians.

The Sweating System.

Albany, Jan. 18.—"Congress can to a very large degree solve the problem of abolition of the sweating system by passing more stringent immigration laws and by a tax system that would force the workers out of the tenements into shop buildings where state legislation can reach them." That is the most important paragraph in the seventh annual report of the New York state factory inspector.

State to Fix Freight Rates.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 18.—Senator W. A. Harris, who, two days ago, introduced an important foreign corporation bill, has sent to the senate another comprehensive measure. It deals with railroads and not only empowers the state board of railroad commissioners to fix freight rates, but authorizes the classification of rates. The resolution is patterned after a similar law in Iowa which has been sustained by the courts.

Not Actionable.

Akron, O., Jan. 18.—Judge Voris' demurrer to the \$50,000 damage suit by Attorney Thomas L. Childs for alleged slander has been sustained by Judge Nye. Judge Voris, while acting in a judicial capacity, had criticised Attorney Childs' actions concerning the assignment of counsel for Romulus Cottell. Judge Nye held that Judge Voris' remarks were privileged, and therefore not actionable.

Rain In India.

London, Jan. 18.—The weekly official report of the famine conditions in India says that about an inch of rain has fallen from Peshawar to Lanore, about half an inch at Bilaspur and the central provinces, about a third of an inch at Bikanir and light showers elsewhere. Prices have fallen very slightly in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab and Burma.

The Pope Pleased.

London, Jan. 18.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Rome says that the pope has heard of the signing of the Anglo-American treaty with very lively satisfaction. He would wish the papacy to be regarded as a permanent arbitral tribunal for all nations, but he is glad to see the principle adopted in any form.

Rumors About the Czar.

London, Jan. 18.—The Daily Mail dispatch from Vienna says that startling rumors are current that the czar and czarina are suffering from indications of poisoning, but the only ground for them seems to be that extensive changes recently have been made in the kitchen of the winter palace.

Three Young People Killed.

Boston, Jan. 18.—Three young lives were destroyed by gas in a tenement house at Roxbury. John D. Reynolds, the father, discovered the dead children shortly after he awoke. Carelessness or ignorance in using the fixtures is the supposed cause of the deaths.

A Narrow Escape.

Calumet, Mich., Jan. 18.—The officials of the Calumet and Hecla mine claim that the fire which started in the South Hecla branch can be confined to the starting point. No one was injured in getting out of the mine.

Letter About Maceo's Death.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 18.—A letter has been received by one of the representatives in this city of the Cuban junta confirming the dispatches of Friday giving an account of the death of General Maceo.

A Royal Engagement.

London, Jan. 18.—A Rome dispatch reports the betrothal of the Count of Turin, the brother of the Duke of Aosta, and the Infanta Marina of Spain, sister of King Alfonso.

Chosen as Poet.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 18.—Edward W. Emerson of Concord, son of Ralph Waldo Emerson, has been chosen as poet for Phi Beta Kappa day at Harvard next June.

Arbitration Treaty Eulogized by Famous Divine.

GLADDEST EVENT OF AGES.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, in his sermon Sunday, referred to the arbitration treaty in the following language:

"The mightiest, grandest movement for driving brutal war out of the earth dates from Jan. 11, 1897. The men who on either side of the sea did most to effect that plan of arbitration have made themselves immortal.

"The evening of the present administration of the United States government has been honored with the gladdest event of 19 centuries. All civilized nations will copy the sublime example. I implore the illustrious senate of the United States to allow nothing to interfere with a vote of ratification, that the bells of all christiandom may ring out, 'peace on earth, good will to men.'"

A HOOSIER HURRICANE.

Buildings Unroofed and Other Damages From the Storm.

Anderson, Ind., Jan. 18.—There was a hurricane wind through the central part of Indiana, doing damage at various points.

The greatest harm was the destruction of factory No. 4 of the Anderson Window Glass company. The roof was carried away and the walls fell in on fired furnaces, and but for the prompt action of the factory firemen a big fire would have occurred. Insurance covers the loss.

Fifty skilled men will be out of work for some time. The west wall of the 3-story old Opera House block, burned out recently, was blown down, and streets leading to it were blocked.

Decision of Martinelli.

Bay City, Mich., Jan. 18.—A meeting of the Poles of St. Stanislaus church was held to hear the decision of Archbishop Martinelli, designated to settle the violent troubles which have agitated the church for several months past. The message was written by Bishop Richter in answer to an appeal made to him by the dissenting faction, and was confirmed by the papal legate without alteration. The decision indicates that some of the demands of the opponents of the priests who had been in charge of the church have been acceded to, especially the request for appointment of a committee to examine the financial records annually. It is directed that the Poles attend services at other churches until St. Stanislaus can be reopened.

Reasonable Rates Insured.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Washingtonians who are making efforts to so arrange the inaugural ceremonies of Mr. McKinley so that none can complain are disturbed by statements circulated in certain parts of the country to the effect that extortionate rates are to be exacted of those who come here to witness the inauguration ceremonies. The rates will average about as follows: For lodging only, \$1 per day for beds and 75 cents for cots; \$1.25 to \$1.50 for lodging and breakfast, and \$2 to \$2.50 for lodging and meals.

Leased the Island.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Jan. 18.—It is a well known fact among certain parties here that while Dan Stuart was in Corpus Christi last May he held several consultations with a leading attorney of Brownsville, the result of which was the lease of an island in the Rio Grande river from the Mexican government. Several knowing ones here the probabilities are that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will be pulled off on the island, which is about 10 miles from Brownsville.

Italians Liberated.

Constantinople, Jan. 18.—An Italian subject named Marani, who was secretly shipped from Trebizond and whose peremptory return to Constantinople for trial was demanded by the Italian ambassador with a threat to send gunboats if the porte did not give its written promise of compliance, has been liberated.

Death of Mr. Willard.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Joseph C. Willard, for many years prominent in the business life of Washington, died at his home here from a complication of diseases. Mr. Willard was very wealthy and was the owner of the hotel in this city bearing his name.

New Jersey Provided For.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 18.—Vice President-elect G. A. Hobart in an interview said that there would be no cabinet appointments from New Jersey, more particularly for the reason, he added, that New Jersey seems to have been pretty well provided for.

Ordered His Own Coffin.

Dublin Hill, O., Jan. 18.—The dying request of Owen T. Reeves, 82, was that his coffin be made of lumber he had sawed and kept for the purpose. Two carpenters he named were employed and made the coffin.

CONGRESSIONAL TIPS.

Nicaragua Canal Bill Will Be Pushed to Passage in Senate.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The friends of the Nicaragua canal bill expect to be taken up early in the week, and that it will retain its place at the head of the calendar until disposed of.

The bill will lead to considerable debate before voted on, but its advocates are very hopeful of its passage. Senator Morgan will have charge of the measure in the senate, and will try to reach a vote before the end of the week.

Senator Perkins will make an effort, if opportunity offers, to get up the bill for a permanent labor commission, and in this he will likely be antagonized by Senator Frye with the Hawaiian cable bill.

Senator Chandler will introduce the caucus committee's bill for an international monetary conference on Monday, and will ask to have it voted upon on Tuesday without going through a committee. So far Senator Pettigrew is the only member of the senate who has announced an intention to oppose the bill by vote.

Mr. Pettigrew will make a speech against the bill, taking the position that to seek an international agreement amounts to making this country a suppliant of England, which is, he says, the chief beneficiary of the present system.

Effort may be made in executive session to reopen the discussion of the extradition treaties, but this will be resisted by the committee on foreign relations.

Program In House.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The coming week in the house is likely to be uneventful. There are no bills of great national importance on the house calendar which are to be debated unless the supporters of the Nicaragua canal project should succeed in persuading the committee on rules to assign them one or more days for consideration of that measure.

On Tuesday Mr. McCall of Massachusetts will bring up the Yost-Tucker election contest from the Tenth district of Virginia. The committee report is in favor of Mr. Tucker, the sitting member, who is a Democrat, and his side of the contest will be managed by Chairman McCall, a Republican, while Mr. Walker, the only Republican member from Virginia, will handle Yost's case.

HANNA'S DENIAL.

He is Not Discussing the Senatorship With Anyone.

Cleveland, Jan. 18.—Chairman Hanna said that he had authorized no one to state that he would soon come out as a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Sherman. That was a matter which he was not discussing with anybody, he said. He declared furthermore that he had made no statement such as had been given to the press to anybody.

Football Players Disciplined.

Columbia, Mo., Jan. 18.—Frank M. Patterson, the Yale coach who came here from the east to coach the Missouri university football team, and Tom Shawan, its captain, have been denied the privilege of playing with the eleven in the future, and George English, whose father is a prominent Kansas City lawyer, and who is manager of the team, is to be indefinitely suspended from the university. Their punishment is assessed for playing a game against the direct orders of the president.

An Assailant Lynched.

Whitecastle, La., Jan. 18.—George P. Beauvais was robbed and beaten over the head by a negro in the Texas Pacific yards, the weapon used being a coupling pin. Beauvais reached the hotel and gave a description of the would-be murderer. The highwayman had been arrested and fully identified. The negro was then placed in jail, but at daybreak his body was found dangling from a tree.

New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., Jan. 18.—The A. G. Smith company, Dayton, capital stock \$5,000; the North Dayton Council No. 113, O. U. A. M.; Dayton; the American Foundry company, Cleveland, capital stock \$40,000; the Semler Milling company, Hamilton, capital stock \$100,000; the Pottery Protective Association company, East Liverpool, capital stock \$10,000.

Stuffed From Ear to Ear.

Topeka, Jan. 18.—T. M. McKee, a traveling man who claims to be from New York, cut his throat from ear to ear here. On his valise were the words, "Victoria hotel, Kansas City." He had quite a sum of money in his possession and wore a large diamond ring. Family troubles seemed to have caused the act. He will probably die.

She Changed Her Mind.

Hamilton, O., Jan. 18.—Mary C. Hargrave of New Bedford, Pa., came here to marry John Graves. She changed her mind, fell in with John Larose, and after he got all her money he skipped out, leaving her penniless.

Pope's Secretary Dies.

Rome, Jan. 18.—Count Cassell, the pope's private chamberlain, formerly of Denver, died here Jan. 10. He was born in London in 1829.

Railroad Embarrassed.

Columbus, O., Jan. 18.—Receivers have been appointed for the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SEAMEN ARE ANGRY.

Flogging Bill For Merchant Marine Creates Some Consternation.

Cleveland, Jan. 18.—Senators Frye and Hale, who are responsible for the senate substitute for house bill No. 2663, which restores flogging in the merchant marine, are being severely condemned by representatives of the 300,000 members of the Western Seaman's Friend society and its various branches. At a meeting of the local trustees of the organization, who are prominent business men, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Western Seaman's Friend society, with its numerous branches along the chain of lakes from Buffalo to Duluth, and on the rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, including a population of 300,000 sailors and rivermen, protest against the senate substitute for house bill No. 2663, which restores flogging in our merchant marine, changing entirely the nature of the bill now before congress, which was intended to alleviate some of the worst features of poor Jack's life.

"Resolved, That we are astonished that such men as Senators Frye and Hale should be the authors of so barbarous a clause.

"Resolved, That our general superintendent correspond with the American Seaman's Friend society and other independent and denominational seamen's societies throughout the country, urging them to call meetings and protest against this bill."

The resolutions then endorse the Plimsol act, which, it is said, has worked so satisfactorily to the British sailor and ship owner, as a substitute. A copy of the resolutions will be forwarded to Speaker Reed and Congressman Burton.

Bicycle Race Track Owners.

New York, Jan. 18.—The meeting of bicycle race track owners did not adjourn until early morning. Nearly all the larger tracks in the United States were represented. The new organization, which is to have full control of all affairs pertaining to bicycle racing, both professional and amateur, was successfully launched. No name has yet been given to the association.

A Cash Offer.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The German millers have offered a prize of \$250 for a method of destroying the meal moth which has been ravaging the German mills. United States Consul General Dekey at Berlin offers to deliver to the proper authorities any method forwarded by Americans.

Arrived of Townes.

New York, Jan. 18.—General William T. Townes, United States consul at Rio Janeiro, was a passenger on the German steamer Capua, which arrived from that port. Mr. Townes has returned home for a brief vacation.

Baseball Conference.

Cleveland, Jan. 18.—Baseball magnates Brush, Byrne and Abell held a mysterious conference with President Robinson of the Cleveland club at the last named gentleman's residence.

Guest of Rothschild.

London, Jan. 18.—United States Senator Edward O. Wolcott is the guest of Baron Rothschild at his country seat, Tring Park, Hertfordshire.

French Ceremonies.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The ceremonies to celebrate the bicentenary of the birth of the great French colonist, Duplex, commenced at the Sorbonne M. Lemon, the minister of the colonies, delivered an oration.

The Bermuda Comes In.

Delaware Breakwater, Jan. 18.—The steamer Bermuda passed up the bay, having in tow the steamer Pyrian. The Bermuda left for Bermuda about two weeks ago to bring the Pyrian to this port.

A Dying Man's Confession.

West Union, O., Jan. 18.—Paterson Rivers, 75, who died in the county infirmary, on his death bed said he once killed a man in Philadelphia, but the police there have no recollection of it.

To Aid the Sufferers.

London, Jan. 18.—The lord mayor, George Faudel-Phillips, presided at a large meeting at the Mansion house called to promote the work of aiding the famine sufferers in India.

Insured His Hands.

Atlanta, Jan. 18.—A. R. Fowler, theological student, had his hands insured before going hunting, and when he returned he had no hands.

Ratchford Elected President.

Columbus, O., Jan. 18.—The United Mine Workers elected M. D. Ratchford president and re-elected Secretary Pearce.

What Does Quay Want?

Canton, O., Jan. 18.—Senators Quay and Penrose came here and had a conference with Major McKinley at his home.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

Denver, Jan. 18.—Secret Service Agent Walker believes he has captured two of the most skillful and dangerous counterfeiters that have operated in this section of the west for many years. They are John Davenport Magner, alias John Stevens, alias Boomer, suspected of being a fugitive murderer from Toronto, Ont., and John H. McBeth. In Magner's possession were 53 counterfeit silver dollars of excellent mintage.

Murder and Suicide.

Rugby, Tenn., Jan. 18.—Benjamin L. Davies of the Tabard Inn cut his wife's throat and then killed himself. Mr. Davies was a clerk in the Gibson house in Cincinnati until last fall, when he went to the Tabard Inn. Before going to Cincinnati he had been employed in the Netherlands hotel in New York City.

Cash For a Wife's Affections.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 18.—The suit of A. red Barnes against former Mayor Frank A. Magowan for alienating the affections of his wife, was settled out of court by Magowan paying cash for the injury he has caused.

No Plague There.

Marseilles, Jan. 18.—It is absolutely denied that the plague has made its appearance here, and it is asserted that there is not even a suspected case at this port.

To Revise Customs.

Madrid, Jan. 18.—The Correo announces that the minister of finance is preparing a revision of the Spanish customs tariff.

THE PAID CHOIR.

Unnecessary Economy In Church Music a Grievous Mistake.

"It is very difficult for some very excellent and otherwise broad minded church people to realize that good music is one of the most powerful auxiliaries to successful church work," writes Edward W. Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Music naturally appeals to a far larger number of people than preaching ever has or can, no matter how good its quality. A church desirous of reaching the largest number of people and doing the greatest amount of good must adjust itself to prevailing conditions. If good music will attract where other attractions fail, why not employ this auxiliary? But good church music can rarely be had from a volunteer choir. And I say this with all due respect to the thousands who each Sunday throughout our country volunteer their services in divine song. There are innumerable cases where a paid choir is out of the question. I have known of such instances where the singing by volunteer choirs was good. But there were the exceptions; by no means the rule. And it stands to reason that this should be so. Excellence in any kind of work calls for study and preparation. To be a good singer requires years of study and training. And years of hard practical work must follow the study period."

"The voice must be cultivated; it must be trained. And this calls for infinite patience, time and money. Trained voices naturally cannot be expected to give the results of all this without compensation. And the fact that their services are asked by the church and in the cause of religion does not affect the justice of remuneration. Ministers and janitors are paid, and so should be our church singers if they have good voices. Where a church is able to maintain a paid choir and seeks to economize with volunteer voices, there is in particular, a grievous mistake committed. Music hath charms, it has been truly said, and it has to every one. A church able to spend something on its music cannot afford to have aught but the best—it is within its means to employ. Those who regulate the affairs of our churches should bear this fact in mind in connection with their approving Christmas festivities and for their regular services in the new year before them. There would be far fewer empty pews in some of our churches if there were better voices in the choirs."

What We May Expect.

"Have you been able to catch the speaker's eye?" asked the first lady member of parliament.

"Have I?" rejoined the second M. P. "Well, rather. I wore my navy blue bengaline with the light blue sleeves, and the speaker could not keep his eyes off me."—London Fun.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

How They Operate in the Countries Across the Ocean.

The experience of France, England, Belgium, Sweden, Holland, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Canada and Australia with postal savings banks is to the effect that the masses of the people derive decided advantages from having among them everywhere safe depositories for their small savings, managed in connection with the postoffice department. It is claimed in behalf of such banks that they benefit a class not reached by other savings banks. Their function is thus described by a distinguished French writer:

"It is the savings bank which has taught the workman of France how he can become a capitalist, in moderating his consumption to bring it within his production and in amassing the excess, called savings. From the bank he learns how capital is formed and how it can be produced. The savings bank is in fact a school which seems to be created for the apprenticeship of industrial business. It teaches a man to govern himself, to resist bad or useless impulses, and so aids in building up a sound discretion, which is the first success in life. The presence of facilities for saving and obtaining a small interest on one's accumulations affects the character as well as the wealth of the people. Not only is capital created and the rainy day provided against, but habits of sobriety and thrift, which are elements of moral excellence, are greatly promoted."

In the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science" there is an article by E. T. Heyn on "Postal Savings Banks," in which are enumerated the advantages to be derived in the writer's opinion, from adding a savings bank feature to the operations of our postoffice department. These advantages are as follows: Postal savings banks would furnish a safe place for the earnings of the laboring classes and stimulate them to habits of saving. At present such sums as they hoard are kept out of use, to the aggregate amount of hundreds of millions, thus producing a scarcity of money, whereas if their savings were put in bank they would be restored to active use. After a few years the amount deposited with the postoffice department would approach \$1,000,000,000, and if applied to the retirement of government bonds would wholly extinguish the public debt to bondholders. Not only would the moral tone of citizens be improved by becoming depositors, but the stability of the government would be increased by the practical interest depositors would have in its welfare.

In the United Kingdom deposits are now received at 11,000 postoffices from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. The depositor receives from the postmaster a passbook, in which are recorded the deposits and withdrawals. Any sum from 5 cents up to \$250 may be deposited in one year, and interest is paid on any sum that is a multiple of \$5 and is compounded. Withdrawals may be speedily effected, by telegraph or otherwise. A depositor may, if he chooses, have his accumulated deposits invested in government bonds. Small savings may be made by the purchase of postage stamps, which, when they reach a certain amount, are recorded as deposits.

There are 6,000 schools in which the children are encouraged to save through the machinery of the postoffice, a clerk coming to the school at intervals to receive the stamps and furnish passbooks. The aggregate deposits in postal savings banks at the end of 1893 was \$402,500,000, the year's increase being \$23,500,000. Besides this, 69,331 depositors held \$31,500,000 of government bonds. One out of every seven persons in England is now a depositor in the postal banks. In 1893 there were 2,538,153 deposits made, aggregating \$123,000,000, and withdrawals aggregated \$108,500,000. Operations are conducted on a similarly large scale in the postal savings features of other countries. Various public officials have at times urged upon congress the idea of utilizing the postoffices for the accumulation as well as the transmission of money, insisting upon its utility in the agricultural districts, but so far congress has not deemed the matter ripe for action.—Baltimore Sun.

Something Small.

Visitor.—I am grieved to learn of your mistress' illness. Nothing serious; no great cause for alarm, I trust.

The New French Maid.—No, monsieur, nozzing beeg, nozzing grande. Something—what you call leeth, petite. What zey call ze leeth—small—smallpox.—Boston Traveler.

Conditional.

"Doctor, do you think that a little mince pie now and then would hurt me?"

"Not if you can have it in the house without eating any of it."—Detroit Free Press.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." Isaac Lewis, Sabina, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

Luna at Sabina.

A village innkeeper in the midland counties tells how he was cleverly tricked by one of his customers. One day he was talking to a bar full of people, and saying that no one had ever been able to get the better of him, when a strange man entered, and, hearing the remark, said to a neighbor:

"I'll bet you a sovereign I will do him."

"You won't," said the landlord.

"I will," said the man. "If you'll put a sovereign under that mug and place it on that table, I will take the money without touching the mug."

"You won't trick me," said the master. "And to let you see I am not afraid, I will put two—in fact, I will place three sovereigns under it. There you are," he added. "All is ready." And he stood with a smile on his face, while the others looked on, very eager to see how the scene would end.

Leaning under the table, the man extended his hand, and presently withdrew it with 3 sovereigns in his palm. He showed them all around, amid much wonder.

The landlord, getting rather warm in his excitement, caught up the mug, whereupon the man picked up the money beneath it and walked out, amid much laughter, as the landlord shouted, "Done at last!"

Of course, the man had not touched the mug. The landlord lifted it and so lost the bet.—London Tit-Bits.

Moving a Factory at Work.

A remarkable feat was accomplished—moving a factory in which the machinery was maintained in operation. The shop referred to is situated in Boston and was moved to make room for the work being done in the elevation of the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. The movement of the shop was about 300 feet in one direction and 50 feet in another and was effected without suspending work. The shop being operated just as if nothing unusual was going on.

The building is of brick, 350 by 50 feet. About one-half its length is three stories high and the rest two stories. Electric motors are attached to the shafting to supply the power, they receiving their power by wires running from a generating plant put up for that purpose. The shop was thus moved bodily a distance of 350 feet and kept in operation during the transition, which was particularly desirable on account of rush of business.—American Machinist.

Sign at a Louisville bone factory: "Persons leaving their bones with me can have them ground at short notice."

The Whole Story

Of the great sales attained and great cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla is quickly told. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and gives strength and vigor. Disease cannot enter the system fortified by the rich, red blood which comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists, 25c.

Pneumonia Cured.

Mrs. A. J. Lawrence, of Beaver, Pa., says: "Pneumonia Balm brought me out of a severe attack of pneumonia in splendid shape. It is a wonderful remedy for coughs and lung troubles. Also, for outward use, for burns, cold-sores, and chapped hands and face, it cures like magic. It is invaluable in the family."

THE NATURAL WAY

To Cure Inflammation.

Inflammation is the sustaining element of the great majority of our physical ills; allay this inflammation and the pain ceases, the flesh, muscles and tendons resume their normal condition and the violence of the attack is at an end.

It follows, then, that the first step in a successful assault upon a disease is to destroy any existing inflammation, and with it the pain. This accomplished, the patient is at ease.

This is the natural mode of procedure; a kindly Nature has furnished the means to that end in certain roots, herbs and berries which, in these doses proportion, are potent purifiers of Lightning Hot Drops, the greatest pain pacifier ever known to medical science.

Freely applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or flesh wound of any nature, Lightning Hot Drops will absolutely kill the pain, prevent inflammation and quickly heal the lacerated flesh. As an instance, what is more painful or distressing than a mashed finger, with the nail torn loose? In such a case, Lightning Hot Drops gives complete and immediate ease from pain. It will smart and burn for a few minutes when first applied to fresh cuts, sores, etc., but a few applications will take all the soreness out and heal the cut or sore. The 50c size contains 25g times as much as the 25c size. Lightning Hot Drops is prepared by Herb Medicine Co., Springfield, O., and no honest druggist will offer you anything else.

IRELAND NO LONGER IRISH.

The Repeopling of the Green Isle Apparently an Accomplished Fact.

While the familiar struggle of the Irish against the English continues to be in evidence wherever there are Irishmen, things have arrived at the pathetic stage in Ireland. To the stranger entering Dublin or Belfast it looks as if the island that had given letters to England had been repopulated by Britons. In every business thoroughfare the names that meet the eye are suggestive of England, Scotland and Wales. The admixture of French, German, Italian and Spanish names, so common in England, is reproduced apparently in the same proportions.

When one takes up the leading daily newspapers, enough is found to corroborate the opinion that the repopling is an accomplished fact. In a recent issue of a Dublin journal, the Irish Times, there appeared in the advertisements 323 names—English, Welsh, Scotch, French, German, Italian and Spanish—to 75 Irish names.

The owner of the leading Irish newspaper was born in Scotland, Sir John Arnott, baronet, and the name of the founder, Knox, is associated with a stirring period of Scottish religious history in the sixteenth century.

In the leading directory of Ireland—Thom's—there is found an abundance of material in favor of the same line of thought. The lists of landowners, magistrates, Protestant clergymen and veterinary surgeons make poor account of distinctively Irish names. In the manufacturing districts of the country the paucity of Irish names is remarkable. From one end of the island to the other the great industries, with few exceptions, are operated by men whose names are not Irish.

English is the language of the country. It is taught in the public schools, and, with rare exceptions, exclusively spoken in the homes. Very few of the Roman Catholic clergymen in English speaking Ireland are capable of preaching in the mother tongue, and, even if they were, fewer still would be able to understand them. Within 50 years a great change has taken place in regard to the Irish language. Protestants and Catholics formerly knew something of it. At the popular watering places along the southwest coast the children prattled in Irish, and Irish was the language of the army of donkey boys and bathing box women. Now the donkeys are undegled by boys who use the English language, and the younger bathing box women are recognized for natives by the sweetness and softness of the "brogue."

In some of the remotest rural districts of Connaught, Munster and Ulster Irish is still spoken, but in the commercial and manufacturing centers it is virtually a dead language.—"The Repeopling of Ireland," by George Henry Bassett, in North American Review.

An Explanation.

Guile.—I wonder why it is that so many men get intoxicated when they get in a tight place, instead of retaining all of their faculties for a supreme effort?

Quay.—Perhaps it is so they will see a greater number of ways out.—Chicago News.

The present king of Norway and Sweden, Oscar II, ascended the throne Sept. 12, 1872. Including the present king, Sweden and Norway have enjoyed the rule of 47 sovereigns.

The cacti of New Mexico and Arizona flourish best in the driest soils. A cactus will grow in sand which is so dry as to rise in clouds of dust at the least breeze.

The Hebrew tradition ascribed the invention of weights and measures to Cain, those of Egypt to Theuth, those of Greece to Hermes.

IS ENGLAND DISAPPEARING?

Five Miles of Coast in Kent Swallowed Up by the Sea.

This is a serious question: Is England disappearing? Readers may picture up their lips and ejaculate "Absurd!" says the London Tit-Bits, but facts nevertheless remain and show pretty clearly that England is positively disappearing and may in years to come be marked on the map as a vanished isle.

On the coast the sea is encroaching upon the land at an astonishing rate. Seaside towns and villages, holiday resorts, are gradually being eaten up and the inhabitants driven inland. In many parts the sea runs upon a beach which was once far inland. In other cases churches which were at one time far from the sea now stand at the edge of cliffs and have the sea lapping almost at their doors.

The Goodwin sands, about five miles off the coast of Kent, were at one time a portion of the mainland itself and the property of Earl Goodwin. But the sea has swallowed them up.

The coast of Norfolk is minus three villages which it once possessed—Shipden, Eccles and Wimpwell—all of which have been taken into the arms of the encroaching ocean. The Cromer of today stands miles inland of the original Cromer.

Auburn and Harbourn, two Yorkshire villages, once promised to develop into seaport towns of considerable importance; but, like the will of the Canute, the will of the inhabitants of these villages was ignored by the rising sea, and Auburn and Harbourn now exist in mere names and sand banks.

Dunwich, on the coast of Suffolk, is gradually being swallowed up. Every now and then the inhabitants move a distance inland, rebuild their houses and shops and wait patiently and philosophically for the next "notice to quit" from the sea. Many other seaside places have suffered or are suffering a similar fate.

It may be argued, on the other hand, that some seaside towns are gradually becoming inland towns by the failure of the sea to "come up to mark" and running out only to run in for a shorter distance. Winchelsea, Sandwich, Rye and Southport are all suffering in this way. Winchelsea and Rye were originally two of our cinque ports, but the sea has left them standing high and dry. Sandwich was once a highly important seaport town. It now stands two or three miles inland.

The sea is leaving Southport quite in the lurch, so much so indeed that the inhabitants have had to sink extensive lakes down on the beach to keep the sea from running off altogether and leaving merely an ordinary inland town.

But the extension of our island in this way is very much less than the encroachment of the sea at other points, and while our land is certainly becoming more extensive in one direction it is contracting, and with much greater rapidity, in some other. And the ultimate effect may be that our mountain peaks may form small islands and eventually be pointed out by posterity as "the position in which Great Britain is reputed to have stood."

A Droll Pera Beggar.

Several beggars in Pera own a large amount of property. One well known man has houses worth 10,000 lira, and yet is to be seen begging in filthy rags. A poor governess, who was very charitable, used to give him a plaster twice a week. One day she missed a lira (pound) and thought she must have given it to the beggar by mistake. He had gone home for the day, so she followed him to his house on the Taxime. He received her graciously, looking like a pasha at least in his magnificent robes. "I never like to lose a good client," he said, and sent for his bag of takings. "If there's a lira here, we shall find it." Sure enough, the lira was there. "Take it," he continued, and the poor girl, full of thanks, was hurrying away when the beggar stopped her. "Wait a moment; you haven't given me the plaster."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Flies.

The astonishing abundance of flies during the latter part of the summer is accounted for by the estimate made by an eminent entomologist that the progeny of a single house fly in the course of one summer will number 2,080,320. If it were not for the innumerable enemies provided by nature for the destruction of the fly, the whole air would be filled by the end of August with swarms of flies, which would render life insupportable.

Spoken Inadvertently.

"Joer at me if you will," shrieked the horse in impatient anger as the trolley shot by. "But I will not be cowed!"

The zeitgeist, however, bethinking himself of the nearby canned corn beef factory, smiled pityingly.—New York Press.

All Cleaning



about the house, paint, floors, pots and pans, dishes and glassware, silver and tinware, can be done better, quicker and cheaper with

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

than with any other cleansing compound. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

COUNTERFEIT MARKET.

Paris Has a Regular Exchange Where Waiters May Buy False Coins.

Any counterfeiter can, after a few experiments, succeed in turning out of base metal coins more or less perfectly resembling the valuable currency of any country. This is the easiest part of the whole fraudulent business. The most difficult and the most dangerous part of it is to get the spurious tokens into circulation, and for this purpose he is bound to have recourse to the services of accomplices. There is no business that affords such facilities for the disposal of bad money as that of the restaurant or cafe waiter. It is so easy when changing a \$20 bill to surreptitiously substitute a bad dollar, 50 cent piece or quarter when the change, for as a rule the customer merely glances at the coins and slips them into his pocket without verifying them.

In Paris there is a false money market where waiters procure their store of bad coins. It is, of course, held secretly. There is a regular traffic, and the sharpers know exactly what they will receive for the real money they are prepared to invest. Thus a spurious 5 franc piece fetches from 2 francs to 2 francs 50 centimes, according to the excellence of its imitation. Two franc pieces cost from 50 to 75 centimes and 1 franc pieces 25 centimes.

Bad gold coins are rarely seen there. The explanation of this is that, apart from the fact that the manufacture of them is very costly, it requires considerable scientific knowledge, and this the ordinary counterfeiter rarely possesses. European continental waiters are past masters in the art of passing off false or demonetized coin. They rarely seek to dupe habitués of the establishments where they are employed, but generally select foreigners or casual customers as their victims.

The traffic is carried on especially in restaurants that are open all night. When the customer partakes freely of wines and liquors at supper after the theater and the bill is presented, he always pockets the change mechanically, and even if he keeps a cool head he does not like to examine the change in front of the lady or ladies he is entertaining. This the waiter knows full well and profits accordingly.

Should the customer return after once leaving the place and complain to the proprietor the waiter naturally denies his guilt, and there is an end of the matter. In this case, however, the rascal knows that the proprietor will keep an eye upon him and is careful not to try the trick again for some time or else to leave and take another place where he can continue his swindling operations.

Extra waiters—those engaged for a day or two during the "rush" or holiday periods—are the most audacious utterers of false coins. During international exhibitions the unscrupulous thieves reap a rich harvest. In the cafes at the last World's fair in Paris many of them had the temerity to procure a quantity of little gold colored tin checks, about the size and thickness of a 20 franc piece, that were given away as an advertisement by one of the places of entertainment in the grounds and use them to cheat the public.

On an average two false coins are recovered every day for examination at the Paris mint. Those that are not too greatly spoiled in testing are added to a collection in the museum of the mint. This collection is said to be very large and very curious, but access to the museum is prohibited to the public.—New York Herald.

Costly, but Lasting.

Johnny.—What! Only married a year, and yet you are so downcast.

Wally.—Ah, my dear fellow, I never imagined that a wife would prove such a costly article.

Johnny.—Yes, a wife is a costly article, that's true, but then you must remember that she lasts a much precious long time.—London Fun.

The reflection from a flash of lightning travels nearly 1,000,000 times faster than the sound of the report. That is the reason that the thunder is generally heard several moments after the flash is seen.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 562. Page 306
Ex. Dec. 9.
The First National Bank of Lima, Ohio, Plaintiff,
vs.
Alice Showalter, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen County, Ohio, and to me a read, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen County, Ohio on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20th, A. D. 1897.
Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m. the following described lands and tenements, situate on Second Street in the City of Lima, Allen County, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot number thirty seven hundred and thirty-six—3736—in Hughes' Sub-division of lot 24 in Hughes' Second Addition to the City of Lima, in said County and State.

Appraised at \$600.00

Terms of sale—Cash

AARON FRISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio

Lima, Ohio, December 25th, 1896

H. L. Brice, plaintiff's attorney

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Martin A. Kroth, deceased.
The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Martin A. Kroth, late of Allen County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated this 12th day of December, A. D. 1896.

1-23w* PHILIP A. HAWK, Administrator.

Dr. Kay's Renovator Guaranteed to cure

liver and kidney diseases. At druggists, 25c and \$1. Send for free sample and booklet. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

LADY AGENTS. We furnish everything you invest nothing. Work with ladies, pleasant and very profitable. Book Free. C. C. Shimer, Omaha, Neb.

WOMANHOOD In order to teach how to guard against dangerous surgical operations and quick treatment the AMERICAN Association of Physicians passed a resolution to distribute a little book on female diseases. "Womanhood" explains all diseases and irregularities peculiar to women and gives the best method of home treatment. Sent free for stamp to pay postage.
Address, ELEANOR KENDALL, 316 North 25th St., South Omaha, Neb.

A positive cure for all coughs and laryngitis without causing nausea.

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm

Price 25c. Sent by mail by Dr. B. J. Kay, Medical Co., Omaha, Neb. Send for booklet. Sold by Druggists.

A Handsome Complexion

Is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. FORTNITT'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

Excursions to Mexico via Pennsylvania Lines, January 19th and February 27th

Under escort of American Tourist Association, Beau Campbell, General Manager. Sleeping and dining cars and special baggage cars through all the tour without change. More miles and days in Mexico, more cities and towns than ever offered. Tickets include all expenses, sleeping and dining cars, hotels, etc. For information apply to F. Van Dusen, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Another Good Man Gone Wrong.

He failed to use Foley's Kidney Cure for his kidney complaint. H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets.

Advice to the Occasional.

Willieboy.—That doud Jones girl tried to be sawcastic at my expense, but I think I made her feel that I was respected, don't you know.

Hargreaves.—Yes; she told me about it. She said you were positively queenly in your indignation.—Indianapolis Journal.

One Case Not In Point.

The people who say that 13 is a hoodoo would do well to note the number of strips in Old Glory.—Washington Capital.

Neither Almost Worn Out. Hand's Colic Cure Gave Instant Relief.

BELL BROOK, O., March 25, 96.—Dr. Hand.—"I received your sample bottle of Colic Cure and was never so glad in my life. My baby had the wind colic ever since she was born and I was almost worn out. I gave her a dose without my husband's knowledge and it gave her instant relief, and she has not been the least trouble since I gave her the first dose. I would not be without it for anything. I will recommend your Colic Cure to every mother. Mrs. J. C. Wade." Sold by all druggists, 25c.

Every woman needs Dr. Hand's Colic Cure.

Buy Wood

To-Day

To-morrow the gas line may break and cold meals be your portion. As a preventive,

PUT WOOD IN THY CELLAR!

WILL HAVE PLenty OF IT FOR EVERYBODY.

THE SOUTH LIMA HANDLE WORKS.

Cor. Kirby and Tanner Streets. Telephone 91.

Read

A newspaper that serves the news when you want it. That is what

The Daily Times-Democrat

Does every evening. Subscribe for it

And You Will Get

All the local and general news of the day, concisely and accurately told. We publish

All the News.

Ten cents a week by carrier.

INTENSE SUFFERING

FROM—
Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble!
Instantly Relieved and Permanently Cured by
Stuart's . . .
Dyspepsia Tablets.

A New Discovery, But Not a Patent Medicine.

Dr. Redwell relates an interesting account of what he considers a remarkable cure of acute stomach trouble and chronic dyspepsia by the use of the new discovery, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

He says: The patient was a man who had suffered to my knowledge for years with dyspepsia. Everything he ate seemed to sour and create acid and gases in the stomach; he had pains like rheumatism in the back, shoulders and limbs fullness and distress after eating, poor appetite and loss of flesh; the heart became affected, causing palpitation and sleeplessness at night.

I gave him powerful nerve tonics and blood remedies, but to no purpose. As an experiment I finally bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at a drug store and gave them to him. Almost immediate relief was given and after he had used four boxes he was to all appearances fully cured.

There was no more acidity or sour, watery risings, no bloating after meals, the appetite was vigorous and he has gained between 10 and 12 pounds in weight of solid, healthy flesh.

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are advertised and sold in drug stores, yet I consider them a most valuable addition to any physician's line of remedies, as they are perfectly harmless and can be given to children or invalids or in any condition of the stomach with perfect safety, being harmless and containing nothing but vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal.

Without any question they are the safest, most effective cure for indigestion, biliousness, constipation and all derangements of the stomach, however slight or severe.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are made by the Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich., and sold by druggists everywhere at fifty cents per package.

Little book on stomach diseases mailed free, address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

LOCAL TIME CARD

Driving time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Corrected June 23, 1896.

P. E. W. & C. H. R.	
to 4-Going East Daily	7:45 a.m.
to 5-Going East Daily	8:30 a.m.
to 6-Going East Daily	9:15 a.m.
to 7-Going East Daily	10:00 a.m.
to 8-Going East Daily	10:45 a.m.
to 9-Going East Daily	11:30 a.m.
to 10-Going East Daily	12:15 p.m.
to 11-Going East Daily	1:00 p.m.
to 12-Going East Daily	1:45 p.m.
to 13-Going East Daily	2:30 p.m.
to 14-Going East Daily	3:15 p.m.
to 15-Going East Daily	4:00 p.m.
to 16-Going East Daily	4:45 p.m.
to 17-Going East Daily	5:30 p.m.
to 18-Going East Daily	6:15 p.m.
to 19-Going East Daily	7:00 p.m.
to 20-Going East Daily	7:45 p.m.
to 21-Going East Daily	8:30 p.m.
to 22-Going East Daily	9:15 p.m.
to 23-Going East Daily	10:00 p.m.
to 24-Going East Daily	10:45 p.m.
to 25-Going East Daily	11:30 p.m.
to 26-Going East Daily	12:15 a.m.
to 27-Going East Daily	1:00 a.m.
to 28-Going East Daily	1:45 a.m.
to 29-Going East Daily	2:30 a.m.
to 30-Going East Daily	3:15 a.m.
to 31-Going East Daily	4:00 a.m.
to 32-Going East Daily	4:45 a.m.
to 33-Going East Daily	5:30 a.m.
to 34-Going East Daily	6:15 a.m.
to 35-Going East Daily	7:00 a.m.
to 36-Going East Daily	7:45 a.m.
to 37-Going East Daily	8:30 a.m.
to 38-Going East Daily	9:15 a.m.
to 39-Going East Daily	10:00 a.m.
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to 41-Going East Daily	11:30 a.m.
to 42-Going East Daily	12:15 p.m.
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to 46-Going East Daily	3:15 p.m.
to 47-Going East Daily	4:00 p.m.
to 48-Going East Daily	4:45 p.m.
to 49-Going East Daily	5:30 p.m.
to 50-Going East Daily	6:15 p.m.
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to 94-Going East Daily	3:15 a.m.
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to 97-Going East Daily	5:30 a.m.
to 98-Going East Daily	6:15 a.m.
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School Report.

The following are the average grades of pupils attending Allentown school for the month ending Jan. 8, 1897:

A GRADE.

Guy Neely, 95; Willie Huffer, 92; Jessie Fraunfelter, 90; Jennie Crenshaw, 85; Annie Huffer, 91; James Fraunfelter, 94; Ettie Sands, 91; Frank Creman, 91; Annie Baty, 95; Cloyd Fraunfelter, 93; Jessie Huffer, 97; Frank Baty, 92.

B GRADE.

Lizzie Edsell, 93; Billa Hering, 90; Bessie Clark, 91; Mertyl Clark, 97; Goldie Cheney, 92; Maggie Trust, 95; Bertha Mikesell, 92; Fay Bender, 94; Blanche McKibben, 92; Ray Neely, 90; Willie Trust, 92; Frank Cheney, 93; Noah Baty, 90; Charley Fraunfelter, 91; Clem Neely, 90; Charles Barrett, 90; John Loog, 95; Willie Long, 93; Ray Clark, 90.

Number of scholars in C grade, 19. No examination was held in this grade, but punctuality and deportment were good.

Total number of scholars enrolled for the month, 50; average daily attendance, 47.

J. N. CREMAN, Teacher.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the Lima postoffice for week ending Jan. 19, 1897:

Albert, Al
Allen, Chas
Angell, Ralph
Bach, Xavier
Bird, Mary
Bowers, John
Breed, J
Bulluck, Chas A
Callahan, Jas
Chorple, Mathilda
Church, John
Clark, C C
Clover, G N
Dale, Kittle (2)
Dawling, J B
Edwards, Blanche
Ford, Bernard W
Gline, Chas
Gill, Lilly
Guthrie, Hall, Biddie
Hance, Lula
Kinglet, Capt W J
Lamb, Lizzie L
Littleton, Wm
McAtee, Tyler W
Marshall, J P
Miller, Addie
Montague, Joe
Myers, Edna
Porter, C
Riley, John
Singleton, L E
Starks, D O
Taylor, C H
Traver, J E
Williams, Jennie

Parties calling for any of the above will please say "advertised."

W. R. MEHAFFEE, P. M.

One of the most remarkable cures of rheumatism on record is related by Mr. J. M. Thompson, postmaster at Decker's Point, Pa., as follows:

"While out driving one day last winter I was caught in a cold rain. The next morning I was unable to move my head or arms, owing to an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. My clerk telephoned for a physician, but suggested that I use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, there being a bottle open on the counter. He rubbed the affected parts thoroughly with Pain Balm and built up a hot fire. I dozed off to sleep and when I awoke about half an hour later the pain had gone entirely, and I have not been troubled since. People come here from many miles around to buy Chamberlain's medicines." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

Yes, 'tis true;

Foley's Honey and Tar

Is the best Cough Medicine
H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets

First Movements During a Revolution.

I know the men of the people in Paris too well not to know that their first movements in times of revolution are usually generous, and that they are best pleased to spend the days immediately following their triumph in boasting of their victory, laying down the law and playing at being great men. During that time it generally happens that some government or other is set up, the police returns to its post and the judge to his bench, and when at last our great men consent to step down to the better known and more vulgar ground of petty and malicious human passions they are no longer able to do so and are reduced to live simply like honest men. Besides, we have spent so many years in insurrections that there have arisen among us a kind of morality peculiar to times of disorder and a special code for days of rebellion. According to these exceptional laws, murder is tolerated and havoc permitted, but theft is strenuously forbidden, although this, whatever one may say, does not prevent a good deal of robbery from occurring upon those days for the simple reason that society in a state of rebellion cannot be different from that at any other time, and it will always contain a number of rascals who, as far as they are concerned, scorn the morality of the main body and despise its point of honor when they are unobserved.—"Recollections" of De Tocqueville.

Very Likely.

In some parts of Scotland it is customary for a bride to bring a dowry to her husband, no matter how little. One couple who had experienced the strife of wedded bliss for some years were having the usual row, when the husband taunted the lady with the paucity of worldly goods with which she had endowed him.

"Aw!" said he. "When ye married me, a' ye brought was a cask o' whisky an' the auld Bible."

"Weel, Jock," was the response, "gin ye had paid as much attention to the book as ye did tae the whisky, ye would hae been a meanster o' the gospel the noo."—Scottish Nights.

Not Particular.

"Do you want a shirt that opens in front or one that opens in the back?" asked the salesman.

"Don't keer where it opens," answered Uncle Silas, "so's it's got an openin at the top an' bottom."—Chicago Tribune.

DOUBLE DEALING

Is the cause of many

HEART BURNINGS.

A Lima case that was the opposite.

Double dealing, like so many other expressions in the Anglo-Saxon language, has different meanings. The above heading does not refer to the deceitful, hypocritical specimens of mankind who curry favor for their own ends and keep a community in a ferment by retailing scraps of confidence.

This time the double dealing of the little senator for Kansas, Kansas, is the cause of many heart burnings. Another instance of the same kind may be seen in the case of the little senator for Kansas, Kansas, who is the cause of many heart burnings.

Read the statement that follows, made by Mrs. Mary E. Smith of No. 520 South Main street, Kansas, who is the cause of many heart burnings.

No examination was held in this grade, but punctuality and deportment were good.

Total number of scholars enrolled for the month, 50; average daily attendance, 47.

J. N. CREMAN, Teacher.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the Lima postoffice for week ending Jan. 19, 1897:

Albert, Al
Allen, Chas
Angell, Ralph
Bach, Xavier
Bird, Mary
Bowers, John
Breed, J
Bulluck, Chas A
Callahan, Jas
Chorple, Mathilda
Church, John
Clark, C C
Clover, G N
Dale, Kittle (2)
Dawling, J B
Edwards, Blanche
Ford, Bernard W
Gline, Chas
Gill, Lilly
Guthrie, Hall, Biddie
Hance, Lula
Kinglet, Capt W J
Lamb, Lizzie L
Littleton, Wm
McAtee, Tyler W
Marshall, J P
Miller, Addie
Montague, Joe
Myers, Edna
Porter, C
Riley, John
Singleton, L E
Starks, D O
Taylor, C H
Traver, J E
Williams, Jennie

Parties calling for any of the above will please say "advertised."

W. R. MEHAFFEE, P. M.

One of the most remarkable cures of rheumatism on record is related by Mr. J. M. Thompson, postmaster at Decker's Point, Pa., as follows:

"While out driving one day last winter I was caught in a cold rain. The next morning I was unable to move my head or arms, owing to an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. My clerk telephoned for a physician, but suggested that I use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, there being a bottle open on the counter. He rubbed the affected parts thoroughly with Pain Balm and built up a hot fire. I dozed off to sleep and when I awoke about half an hour later the pain had gone entirely, and I have not been troubled since. People come here from many miles around to buy Chamberlain's medicines." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

Yes, 'tis true;

Foley's Honey and Tar

Is the best Cough Medicine
H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets

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BUSHNELL DOESN'T KNOW.

He Has Not Decided Who Shall succeed Senator Sherman.

New York, Jan. 18.—Governor Bushnell of Ohio, who is in the city, was asked regarding the seat in the United States senate now held by Mr. Sherman. "I have really not had time to decide that question," the governor said. "Until this morning I had no positive assurance that the senator would go into the cabinet."

A prominent member of the governor's staff said: "I think it is pretty certain that the governor will call the senator together and that that body will be the question."

BUSHNELL AND SHERMAN.

Sherman, Gov. Bushnell, a close friend of Governor Sherman, has been asked to succeed Senator Sherman. Governor Bushnell in so many words stated to him that he would not appoint Marcus A. Hanna to the prospective vacancy in the United States senate. The governor and the relative mentioned had quite a talk on the subject, and the governor gave him to understand that Hanna's name could not be considered for the place at all. The relative further along stated to a local newspaper man that there was no doubt whatever of Governor Bushnell's desire to go to the senate himself. He added that he was very ambitious politically, and that the present situation afforded him an opportunity to gratify a long cherished wish to get into the senate.

Wreck in Arkansas.

Texarkana, Ark., Jan. 18.—News reached here of a serious accident on the Texas and Pacific railroad at Forrest, 15 miles west. As No. 10 was passenger train for El Paso, it was nearing three station it struck an iron rail that had been placed across the track. The engine was turned over and fell down a slight embankment. Engineer M. I. Clemmons jumped from the engine the moment he felt the obstruction, but landed too near the track and was caught by the engine, mashing both legs. He died at 7:45. The fireman, William Moore, received a broken shoulder and was otherwise badly bruised.

Wagon Train Robbed.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 18.—A party of emigrants en route from Missouri to Oklahoma by wagon train were held up and robbed of all money and valuables in the mountainous country on the western line of the Creek reservation. The robbers secured about \$1,000. There were six bandits under the leadership of a man whom one of the Missourians recognized as George Taylor, the escaped murderer of the Meeks family.

Death of Moore.

The Lima Times-Democrat

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One copy one year, in advance, \$5.00
Six months, in advance, 3.00
By carrier, per week, 10 cents

Subscriptions collected made weekly. Our collector will call each week unless some special arrangement be made with him. All subscription accounts must be paid promptly.

The Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every postoffice in Allen county. The Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its circulation is constantly increasing.

The Times-Democrat—The Semi-Weekly edition issued by the Times-Democrat Company, is without parallel in point of excellence. It contains the columns of choice editorial, news and advertising matter of great interest to everyone in the county. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

All foreign subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Subscriptions not paid in advance will be stopped for as the rate of \$5.00 per year.

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LIMA, OHIO.



THE PAVING CONTRACT.

To-night the city council will take up the bids made last Thursday on the paving of west Spring street from Main street to Jameson avenue. As this piece of public work involves the expenditure of about \$12,000 and is the commencement of the most important public improvement the city has undertaken in years, it is essential that the council proceed with great deliberation in making the award. The two bidders whose propositions come within the estimates, and will be considered, are the Barber people, representing the Trinidad asphalt, and E. M. Ayers & Co., representing the Wasatch asphalt. The city council should be fully advised as to the relative merits of the material used by these two firms and also as to their ability and disposition to construct a good pavement before making any award. There should be no precipitate action taken by the council to-night, and if the question of merit of material has not been fully inquired into and investigated, so that the different members of the council can vote to award the contract with a full assurance that the material to be laid on Spring street is the best obtainable, and at a reasonable price, action should be deferred for a week or two weeks until the necessary information has been acquired. The bids which have been made will be as binding in one or two weeks as they are to-day, and as active work cannot be commenced before spring nothing will be retarded by taking such time as is necessary to give the different propositions full and complete investigation. As the firms who are after the contract each claim that their material and work is the very best that can be furnished, they would not object to the most full and complete investigation of their claims. If the work of either will not bear scrutiny the people of Spring street do not want it at any price.

This improvement will cost the property owners on Spring street quite a sum of money, and they are willing to expend what it costs to obtain the benefit which they will derive from the improvement, provided they get a good, clean job. But they do not want any other, and the council should, and will, no doubt, exercise such discretion in to-night's meeting as will give the Spring street people a street laid out of the best material obtainable, and at as low a price as is consistent with good work.

SIDE-TRA KED PROSPERITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, '97.
Editor Times-Democrat.

The promised prosperity of the country must come to pass before next fall or there will not be enough Republicans in the next House of Representatives to demand a roll call and 1900 will witness the death of the Republican party.

The ways and means resorted to by Hark Hanna to elect his man last fall is reaping its rewards. Right on the heels of the victory, the victors tremble in their boots. All real great men have refused to go into the Cabinet and become Hanna's servants. Allison, Dingley and others have declined the honor with thanks. They see the hand writing on the wall.

Mr. A. W. Peck, one of Chicago's prominent business men and a McKinley gold bug, said to-day: "Things are in very bad shape in Chicago; there is no doubt about that. Last week was the dullest we have ever known there. It is with us something like the man who said he was looking up, when he was flat on his back and could not look any other way."

Mr. Albert B. Hall, another prominent business man and Republican, from Portland, Me., was equally dependent about conditions of business in the East. He said: "Things with us are very dull. Our people are despondent that prosperity has not set in."

In the South and West it is more deplorable. Here in the Capital of this great and wealthy nation we are in despair; people are begging, the papers are appealing for charity.

If lands in the rural districts have depreciated in value, and taxes and mortgages are the same, yet the people are not suffering from hunger. In the large cities where the laboring men were harangued, intimidated, and told during the last campaign that the western farmers wanted free silver in order that they might get better prices for their products of the farm to make food dear for wage earners in the cities; that the farmers were selfish; that the election of Bryan would ruin the wage earners because they would have no more work in the cities and would have to pay twice as much for all they eat and wear, these laborers now see the exception.

In most of the large cities and money centers, where money lenders and money gamblers thrive, where the so-called "Honest" sound money McKinley Democrats and British Single Gold Standard advocates kept open house, continuous sound money meetings, magnificent rooms, brass bands, free lunches, and honest money literature by the car load, to say nothing of great and small spell binders, and stump speakers, held forth day and night, promising prosperity if McKinley was elected. The slogan was: "An Honest Dollar and a chance to earn it." "Elect McKinley, the advance agent of prosperity." "In the mills we want opened out the mints." McKinley cried. It this way, and by stuffing ballot boxes, they succeeded in carrying one vote for every two and a half inhabitants in many of our larger cities. Take Ohio. Bryan gained in every agricultural district in Ohio and received many thousand more votes, in our state, than was ever cast for any man before, where he received 73,380 more votes than Cleveland did in 1892, and yet was beaten by 43,000 votes.

We were told that money was plenty, \$23 per capita. More money than ever. All that ailed us was lack of "confidence." "The free silver craze killed prosperity." What are the facts?

We have to-day \$1,582,302,259 in the whole country. This would give us about \$22.40 for each man, woman and child. This would be indeed a happy condition if it were equally distributed. But this is not so. Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas and other states having no large money centers have an average of \$1.50 to each inhabitant. All agricultural communities about the same. Yet we are told that all this money is in circulation and that we are wealthy. Where is this money if it is not in the pockets of our people? Under our present English single gold standard, money has become dear and other property cheap. Money is constantly enhancing in value. No one will "swap" money for depreciating property. The result is a natural consequence. Money is concentrated into the hands of a favored few. Who has it? How are you going to get it?

On last Saturday there was on deposit in sixty-five New York City banks (forming the New York clearing house) \$548,038,200. Add to this the idle money held in all other banks, the great savings banks, trust companies, state banks and other depositories, not members of the clearing houses, and you have more than one-half of all the money in the country concentrated in one city.

On that day there were \$43,991,450 "surplus reserve" held by the New York City banks. Absolutely idle money, and no prudent banker would let go of his money for any kind of property or business that was constantly depreciating in value. They would rather loan it at 2 per cent. per annum, but men needing it can not give the gilt-edge security re-

quired. Banks cannot realize interest and must fail.

When you take into consideration the amount of concentrated idle money in all other money centers you find that two thirds or four-fifths of all the money in the country is in the hands of a very few. What is the cause of this deplorable condition?

The blighting, withering, mill-dewey curse of any country! Falling prices! Money going up in value. All property coming down. The destruction of one half of our money of first redemption, when silver was demonetized. Doubling the value of gold, the single standard. "Make money scarce and therefore dear." Concentrate all the money in the hands of a few. Make a few rich and enslave the many, like they did in England in 1816, when they demonetized silver.

The remedy? Restore silver to where the fathers placed it—equal with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 at our mints. Double the amount of our primary money, make money plenty and therefore cheaper. Double the value of all other property, and you have rising prices, prosperity and all the other blessings of a free and happy people.

LEUMAS REDDY.

Trouble of Being Rich.

One morning the newspapers of a large city announced that a nice girl of 20 had inherited a fortune of \$1,500,000 from a rich old Cuban planter to whom she had been polite and courteous and who had taken a fancy to her in consequence. At half past 8 o'clock her door-bell began to ring. As the day wore on it rang faster and more frequently. By afternoon the crowd that assembled spilled over upon the sidewalk and out into the street. All this was composed of beggars and beats who wanted to get the girl's money away from her. Most of them displayed their character plainly in their appearance. There were cranks, tramps, drunken old women and seedy loafers. If she had given even for that one day as much money as they asked for to all these excrecences, she would not have had 1 cent of her \$1,500,000 left by night.

Second only to this annoyance was that of the letters that poured in by mail. They seemed to come from everywhere. One poor man wanted money enough to take him and his little family back home to Switzerland. A woman wanted to become the manager of her estate. Most astonishing of all, however, was the number of ardent admirers who sprang up among the masculine sex. They represented themselves as the flower of all creation, and they were willing to marry her on sight. There was no false modesty or hesitancy about them.

Among the achievements which the close of the nineteenth century has witnessed may be counted the photographing of sound waves. The photograph can capture motions too swift for the eye to see. A bullet rushing through space compresses the air ahead of it, and the photograph shows a dark line in front of the bullet caused by the increased thickness. As the ball flies by it throws a series of vibrations out sideways. These vibrations cause the air to break into arrowheaded waves. The arrowheaded waves are what causes the "ping" of a bullet as it flies through the air. The faster the ball moves the sharper are the arrowheads. The air waves always move in curves, but the sharpness of the curve varies with the swiftness and nature of the motion. The waves of a rumbling, roaring sound are cast off in the shape of huge rings. In the Krakatoa eruption it was calculated that the sound waves passed quite around the globe, although their force died away so that they could not be heard outside of a limited distance.

The largest steamship ever built, with the one exception of the Great Eastern, will be the Pennsylvania, now nearly completed at Belfast. She is intended for the freight trade between New York and Hamburg, although she will also carry 228 cabin passengers and 1,500 in the steerage. This monster vessel is 508 feet long, and she will hold over 13,000 tons of freight. She will have five decks, and her engines will be of 7,000 horsepower. That is considerable when you stop to think of it.

If congress decides to create that national monetary commission to study the science of finance, let it be careful not to put too many of its own members on the board.

Here is a good idea from The Baptist Watchman: "You have heard many sermons on the perils of youth, but did you ever hear one on the perils of old age? The pride, the cynicism, the self-indulgence, of old age are not to be forgotten. We shall never outgrow the pertinence of the command to keep our hearts with all diligence."

The 85 bank and business firms all tumbling and falling together in two weeks, one house going down because it leaned upon another that had failed, shows that no man liveth to himself alone.

Montana did well in metal production last year. The total yield of her mines was \$38,800,000. Of this sum \$23,400,000 was from copper, and \$10,725,000 was from silver, \$4,000,000 from gold and the rest lead. So far as ascertained, the Mountain State is richer in copper than in silver.

A LIVE WIRE NOT FATAL.

One Occasion at Least When It Saved a Fatal Purpose.

A reporter was coming down street a day or two ago with a man who lives in a western city, when he carefully stepped around the end of a wire lying on the sidewalk. The other end reaching up toward the pole that usually goes with a wire of that description.

"I don't like to take any risks," he said in explanation.

"I understand," responded his companion, "and I know that a live wire is not to be fooled with; but, you know, I have rather a kindly feeling for that much dreaded occupant of our streets."

"One killed some fellow to whom you owed a bill?" inquired the reporter.

"No. One saved the lives of my wife and three children, not to mention the nurse and a dog."

The reporter looked incredulous. "It doesn't seem reasonable," said the man, "but I'll tell you how it was. I happened at that time to own a horse and barouche, and one day my wife drove down to my office with the three children, the nurse and the pug. You see, our town isn't so big that a lady can't drive down town. We had a good time together, my family and myself, and after a pleasant call of 10 or 15 minutes the mother and kids went back to the carriage, and as I had some work to do I let them go alone, as they nearly always did. Two or three minutes later I heard a shout and a scream, and jumping to the window I saw my rig, with all that I held dearest, going down the street full tilt.

"Something had frightened the horse, one that I had hired to take the place of my own, which was sick, and he had bolted just after the party had got out into the street. For an instant, as I looked at the wildly careering vehicle, I was completely paralyzed, and then, with a yell, I went down stairs and down street. There was a drawbridge, open at this hour, with only a light gate across, five or six blocks down the street, and I knew nothing on earth would stop that horse except the water, 40 feet below the street, and that meant death to all. Everybody on the street seemed to understand the situation as well as I did, but there was so little time to act and the distance was so short that every effort was unavailing.

"The street was clear, and I could see the horse and carriage and beyond it the draw. The next thing I knew the horse went down in the street, and, supposing that all had gone into the river, I collapsed and fell over in a faint. When I recovered consciousness, my wife was standing by my side with the children around her, and the sight of them had such a good effect that I got up at once and hugged them in the most emphatic manner.

"It was readily enough explained," concluded the husband and father. "There was a live wire right across the horse's track, not 100 feet from the draw, dropped by Providence, I presume, and when the horse touched it he went down and didn't get up any more. It was a narrow escape, and since that time, as I before remarked, I do not look upon the live wire of our streets as entirely without its redeeming traits."

And the reporter, being a bachelor, wondered if he could afford to cure his abhorrence of live wires at such a price.—Washington Star.

Swallows Flee From Cholera.

Respecting the utility of swallows as messengers of intelligence—could we but understand their language and their signs—Mr. J. W. Whibley writes: "On this point I can give the experience of an English gentleman who served under Said Pasha in Egypt. He observed that a whole colony of swallows had suddenly left the town in which he lived and noted the fact to a friend who had been located there some years.

"Yes," said the latter, "we shall have cholera break out in less than a week. Twice before have I seen the same thing." And so it did on this occasion. Nor did the little winged messengers return until a clean bill of health was apparent. The pestilential atmosphere must have been scented or tasted by the swallow, who lives in the air."—London Telegraph.

Moral Snafu.

Old Gentleman—Do you mean to say that your teachers never thrash you?

Little Boy—Never. We have moral snafus at our school.

"What's that?"

"Oh, we get kept in, and stood up in corners, and to bed out, and locked in, and made to write one word a thousand times, and so on, and so on, and that's all."—Good News.

Not His Fall Title.

"Hungry Higgins!" said the kid lady. "Of course that is not your real name."

"None," answered Mr. Higgins. "It's not worth being called a cump title."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE DEATH OF SEDGWICK.

General Porter Describes the Fall of the Commander.

A little before 8 o'clock on the morning of May 9 General Grant mounted his horse and directed me and two other staff officers to accompany him to make an examination of the lines in our immediate front. This day he rode a black pony called Jeff Davis, given that name because it had been captured in Mississippi on the plantation of Joe Davis, a brother of the Confederate president. It was turned into the quartermaster's department, from which it was purchased by the general on his Vicksburg campaign. He was not well at that time, being afflicted with boils, and he took a fancy to the pony because it had a remarkably easy pace, which enabled the general to make his long daily rides with much more comfort than when he used the horses he usually rode. Little Jeff soon became a conspicuous figure in the Virginia campaign.

We proceeded to Sedgwick's command, and the general had a conference with him in regard to the part his corps was to take in the contemplated attack. Both officers remained mounted during the interview. The gallant commander of the famous Sixth corps seemed particularly cheerful and hopeful that morning and looked the picture of buoyant life and vigorous health. When his chief uttered some words of compliment upon his recent services and spoke of the hardships he had encountered, Sedgwick spoke lightly of the difficulties experienced and expressed every confidence in the ability of his troops to respond heroically to every demand made upon them. When the general in chief left him, Sedgwick started with his staff to move farther to the front.

Our party had ridden but a short distance to the left when General Grant sent me back to Sedgwick to discuss with him further a matter which it was thought had not been sufficiently emphasized in their conversation. While I was following the road I had seen him take I heard musketry firing ahead and soon saw the body of an officer being borne from the field. Such a sight was so common that ordinarily it would have attracted no attention, but my apprehensions were aroused by seeing several of General Sedgwick's staff beside the body. As they came nearer I gave an inquiring look. Colonel Beaumont of the staff cast his eyes in the direction of the body, then looked at me with an expression of profound sorrow and slowly shook his head. His actions told the whole sad story. His heroic chief was dead.

I was informed that as he was approaching an exposed point of the line to examine the enemy's position near a closely General McMahon of his staff reminded him that one of two officers had just been struck at that spot by sharpshooters and begged him not to advance farther. At this suggestion the general only smiled and soon after had entirely forgotten the warning. Inadvertent to every form of danger, such an appeal made but little impression upon him. His movements led him to the position against which he had been cautioned, and he had scarcely dismounted and reached the spot on foot when a bullet entered his left cheek just below the eye, and he fell dead. As his lifeless form was carried by a smile still remained upon his lips. Sedgwick was essentially a soldier. He had never married. The camp was his home, and the members of his staff were his family. He was always spoken of familiarly as Uncle John, and the news of his death fell upon his comrades with a sense of grief akin to the sorrow of a personal bereavement.

I rode off at once to hear the sad intelligence to the general in chief. For a few moments he could scarcely realize it, and twice asked, "Is he really dead?" The shock was severe, and he could ill conceal the depth of his grief. He said, "His loss to this army is greater than the loss of a whole division of troops." General Wright was at once placed in command of the Sixth corps.—General Horace Porter in Century.

The Root of Evil.

The Kind Lady—Toll me, is it not the love of drink that makes you the wretched being you are?

Dismal Dawson—None; it is the love of money.

"Good gracious! Do you mean to tell me that you are a miser?"

"Oh, no. I don't mean me lovin' money. I mean if other people didn't love their money so it wouldn't be so hard for me to get hold of it now and then."—Indianapolis Journal.

Reason For Horry.

The Doctor—Mrs. Brown has sent for me to see a little boy, and I must go at once.

His Wife—What is the matter with the boy?

The Doctor—I don't know, but Mrs. Brown has a book on "What to Do Before the Doctor Comes," and I must hurry up before she does it.—Household Words.

M KING "SCOPE" PICTURES.

Interesting Process of Photographing a Moving Street Crowd.

A few days ago an attention-looking vehicle was seen driving near the curb on Pennsylvania avenue near the Seventh street transfer station. In the wagon was a large pine box and upon this a smaller box of cherry. This smaller box proved upon inquiry to be a camera for making the long bands of pictures used in phantoscope, cinematograph, vitascope and all the various members of the constantly growing family of "scopes" and "graphs," devices for exhibiting a series of rapidly shifting photographic transparencies, arranged successively, so that one blends into the other uninterceptedly, giving the impression of objects in motion. A photograph of the moving crowds at the transfer was being made by Mr. C. Francis Jenkins, who told a reporter about the methods and mechanism employed in the process.

In company with Mr. Jenkins, who carried the box in his hand, the reporter visited the laboratory, which was a dark room, where the strip containing the pictures was removed from the box. And dark the room is, too, after being out in the bright sunlight, the only light visible being a red globeswinging from the ceiling.

Upon entering the room a tick, tick, tick, not unlike the sound of a clock, is noticed, and as soon as the eyes become accustomed to the semi-darkness of the subdued illumination it is found to proceed from the far side of the room, where a little machine is busy stamping out the tiny square holes along the edge of the tape, or "film," as it is called. These little holes are punched along the edges of the film to insure perfect register, as was explained.

The punching must be done with extreme accuracy, but so skillfully is the mechanism designed and so delicately made that it can be trusted to care for itself, running all night, when occasion requires, without attention, punching out its myriads of little squares of celluloid, which for all the world resemble in miniature the piles of sawdust in the mills. The pictures are three-fourths by seven-eighths of an inch, and are laid on, in the camera, at the rate of 2,000 a minute and up.

After the photographs are made the film is developed and dried and automatically fed, in contact with a like strip of sensitive film, beneath a powerful incandescent lamp and "positives" printed therefrom, very much as a cylinder press prints the long strips of newspaper. This exposed film is taken into another dark room, where it is spirally laid on to a large cylinder rotated by an electric motor. This cylinder is supported in half moon-shaped bearings at the ends of a large rough resembling the great wooden sugar troughs in which our grandfathers used to catch the sap of the maples.

The "development," a dark colored fluid, is poured on from a pitcher, the film containing it rotates through, until fully developed. The end of the film first laid on is then fastened to another cylinder, which quickly rolls it off the first and passes it through another bath until it is "fixed," whatever that may mean. Then the film is given a thorough washing under a long tube pierced with dozens of little holes, from which the water is projected in tiny streams against the passing film. The washing is continued for half an hour, when the film is reeled off on to a drying rack and hung up, where, under the forceful action of electric fans, it is soon converted into a hard surfaced, flexible band, 50 feet long, containing 800 pictures, but which is rolled up until it is scarcely larger than a double spool of cotton.

Aside from the extreme simplicity of the apparatus, its automatic character is a most fascinating feature. The chemist in charge stated that he would rather develop 100 feet of this film than two dry plates. "And then," said he, "you take pardonable pride in knowing that your pictures are going all over the world."—Washington Star.

The Inactive Thumb.

Dr. Burton Ward, according to The Medical Age, declares that there "is one infallible symptom indicating whether one is sane or not. Let a person speak ever so rationally and act over so sedately, if his or her thumbs remain inactive, there is no doubt of insanity. Lunatics seldom make use of their thumbs in writing, drawing or saluting."

A Merry Monarch.

The shade of Charles I made no denial.

"It is true," it finally remarked, "that I lost my head. But can you wonder? The way I got it in the neck was something awful."—Detroit Tribune.

Desperate.

Wild Eyed Man—I want some soothing sirup.
Chemist—What sized bottle?
Wild Eyed Man—Bottle! I want a keg! It's twins!—Pick Me Up.

I want some more.
OLIVER TWIST

A happy breakfast thought—
H-O

FAUROT'S : OPERA : HOUSE.

...ONE NIGHT...

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.

GEORGE RICHARDS —AND— EUGENE CANFIELD
THE ORIGINAL COMPANY
PRESENTING

HOYT'S...
A TEMPERANCE TOWN!

A complete and elaborate production played by this company.

200 Nights at Boston, Mass.
180 Nights at New York City.

WANTED.

LARGE HALL FOR RENT in the new Wheeler block.

WANTED—By tract as Lewis agent on tractors. Apply at the Union News Co.

WANTED—First-class female cook at first-class wages. Inquire at room 14, Holmes bldg.

TO LET—Houses—Southwest corner Market and West 4th st. For terms and further information apply to Mrs. E. M. BAXTER, 200 N. W. corner Market and West 4th st.

FARM FOR RENT 200 acres one half mile south of Lima, Ohio; 150 acres cleared. Good buildings, two dwellings, two barns. Plenty of water. Call or write W. J. FRANKSON, 8-41 5 St. 135 east High street, Lima, O.

WANTED—Man to tray, look after and repair all kinds of machinery, good steady position. If satisfactory, address envelope for reply. Office No. 702 No. 336 Dearborn street, Chicago.

AGENTS—Smart mechanics and others. The only practical and perfect working self-feeding machine attachment for bit braces. Every mechanic in every trade needs it. It is a great territory not yet taken. Write quick to secure it.
A. L. SMITH & CO., 1335 Arch St., Philadelphia
\$18 a week paid to reliable lady or gentleman. Easy and pleasant work; short hours; no experience necessary; permanent position; no capital required. Holiday present. A special ad. address SHEPP & CO., 1030 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

In Probate Court.

The fourth and final account of C. F. Bryant, deceased, was filed for probate on the 17th inst. and will be heard at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, February 9th.

A Swell Affair

Was the 5 o'clock dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Quinn, of the Quinn Commercial company, to their employees last Saturday evening.

The house being tastefully decorated with palms, carylls and carnations, presented a lovely sight. At a late hour they departed, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Quinn a charming nest and hostess.

One thing is certain: It will not do to fool with a bad cold. No one can tell what the end will be. Pneumonia, catarrh, chronic bronchitis, if not cured, invariably result from a neglected cold. It is surprising, too, that bad colds are so often neglected when one remembers how easily and at what little expense they can be cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is always prompt and efficient, and costs but a trifle; 25 or 50 cents is a trifle as compared with the disastrous effects of a neglected cold. Mr. Abner Mercer, of Oilworthtown, Chester county, Pa., in speaking of this remedy, said: "Sometime ago I had a bad cold and cough. I tried almost everything. Finally Mr. Hunt, the druggist, recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and one 50 cent bottle of it cured me entirely." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

For news read the TIMES-DEMOCRAT, which publishes all the news while it is fresh. The only real newspaper in Lima. Compare it with any other local paper published in Ohio and the verdict will be "The TIMES-DEMOCRAT leads them all." Everybody takes it. Ten cents a week delivered at your supper table six nights a week.

W. R. C.

will meet in regular session tomorrow (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock.
FRANCIS PROPHET, Pres.
AMELIA DAVIS, Sec'y.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cad's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

A FINAL PROPOSITION

Received from General Manager
Waldo, of the C. H. & D.,

In regard to the rebuilding of the
Shops-To Be Discussed at a Public
Meeting

A few days ago a committee of Lima's citizens visited General Manager Waldo, of the C. H. & D., at Cincinnati, and consulted with him concerning the rebuilding and extension of the C. H. & D. shops at this place. The object of the committee was to learn from the general manager how much money the company would take to rebuild the shops, the company itself securing the land on which the Heffner factory is located. General Manager Waldo talked the matter over with the committee but could not give them any definite answer without consulting the president of the road. The committee returned to Lima and the company's officials took the matter under consideration.

This morning Superintendent C. H. Cory received a communication from General Manager Waldo which definitely stated the conditions and terms on which the C. H. & D. company would treat with the citizens of Lima regarding the rebuilding and extension of the shops. The matter will be brought before the people in a few days and some definite conclusion reached. Upon the suggestion of many of the citizens Mayor Baxter will, within a few days, call a public meeting of the citizens of Lima to consider the matter, and at that time committees will be appointed from the different parts of the town to attempt to raise the amount that is asked for by the company.

ASPHALT AND ASPHALT.

A Couple of Telegrams from Chicago Concerning Trinidad Asphalt

There Are Many Kinds Laid by Many Men, and All Have Friends

In reference to the relative merits of asphalt the following telegram, which have been received by Mayor Baxter and furnished us by General Agent Rock, of the Trinidad company, will be interesting to Springfield property owners:

LIMA, O., Jan. 16, 1897.
To Joseph Downey, Commissioner of Public Works, Chicago, Ill.:
Kindly wire me facts regarding the paving of west Madison street, and your position.

S. A. BAXTER, Mayor.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 16, 1897.

To Mayor of Lima:
I joined with majority of property owners on west Madison street in agreement to pay sixteen cents per yard more for Trinidad asphalt than other asphalts, and am satisfied with the results.
JOSEPH DOWNEY,
Commissioner of Public Works.

LIMA, O. Jan. 16, 1897.

To J. J. Graham, Ass't Sec'y Board of Public Works, Chicago, Ill.:
Please wire me facts regarding paving of west Madison.

S. A. BAXTER, Mayor.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 16, 1897.

To Mayor of Lima:
Bids on west Madison street were Asphalts A-phalt Co., one ninety-six, Barber Asphalt Paving Co., two twelve, Standard Paving Company, two forty. Contract was awarded Barber Asphalt Paving Co.

J. J. GRAHAM,
Ass't Sec'y Board of Public Works

A DROP

In the Mercury Promised Before the Night is Over.

The heavy wind storm which prevailed all day yesterday subsided during the night, and the temperature fell many degrees. The streets, which were soft and muddy yesterday, were frozen up tight this morning, and the snowfall which began about 7:30 indicated a bit of winter weather. The weather bureau this morning sent out a bulletin announcing the approach of a cold wave, and predicted that the temperature would fall twenty degrees before midnight on Monday.

Krems, Mercer county, Pa. We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best remedy in use. We use it in our own families, and it is a favorite among our customers. HECKER BROS. & CO., 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

All Our \$5.00 Anglaise Blankets

Will be sold at \$3.95. Other grades in same proportion for cash only.
9-3t FELTZ BROS. & CO.

Choral Society

Will meet for rehearsal this evening immediately after church service in choral hall. Let there be a full turnout, such as we had last Tuesday evening. All singers invited. Ladies' chorus will not rehearse this week.

Linen sale this week.

1-2t CARROLL & COONEY.

Another Good Man Gone Wrong.

He failed to use Foley's Kidney Cure for his kidney complaint. H. E. Vorkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets.

TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

Not so Very Dangerous Ordinary Rates Except For Fireworks.

"The transportation of dynamite, fireworks, and, in fact, all kinds of explosives," said a leading manufacturer of dynamite to a reporter, "is almost as common as that of dry goods or groceries. High explosives are shipped to all parts of the world by rail and by water, and whether they are on land or sea they are not particularly dangerous if they are properly stowed and cared for. I wouldn't be afraid to make a voyage around the world in a stateroom filled with dynamite if it was properly stowed and there were no fulminating caps to ignite it. Dynamite does not explode by spontaneous combustion. It is carefully packed for shipment in paper cartridges, which are placed in sawdust in strong wooden boxes, which are marked on the tops and sides: 'Explosives. Dangerous.'

"Steamships which carry passengers have magazines for dynamite, and, in fact, also for black powder and all kinds of explosives. When the explosives are properly placed in the magazines and not interfered with afterward, they are not a source of danger under ordinary circumstances. When they are shipped on railroads, they are generally placed in separate cars apart from other kinds of freight. The rate of freight on explosives is about the same as that on dry goods or any other commonplace commercial commodity. The rate of insurance is also about the same as on other goods. There are some English and some American insurance companies that will not take risks on explosives, but there are plenty of companies which issue policies, so that there is no trouble experienced in having shipments fully covered. Dynamite, with proper care, can be handled as safely as any ordinary commodity."

A prominent producer of fireworks said: "Fireworks can be shipped by most lines of railroads and steamships, but only at double first class freight rates. The sound steamers will not take fireworks, but the Metropolitan outside line will, because they carry no passengers. Most of the fireworks sent east from here are shipped on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. The Old Dominion and other southern steamship lines will carry explosives, but only in separate compartments on their upper decks. Fireworks and other explosives are also shipped on canalboats without difficulty. No large stocks of explosives are kept on hand in this city. There are four magazines for storing them near Fort Lee, and as they are transported in small quantities the danger is reduced to a minimum."—New York Tribune.

Floating Sanitarium.

The sanitarium at sea is a European idea. A large steamer especially fitted for the accommodation of invalids in need of fresh air and a favorable climate is to be constructed by a shipowning association. The ship is to be in constant employment for 8 or 9 months in the year, but for at least 3 out of the 12 she will go into dock in order to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. It is proposed to make this steamer, which is to be the forerunner of a large fleet similarly equipped, a veritable floating palace in the matters of both comfort and salubrity. Although skilled advice and nursing will always be available, the accompaniments of a sanitarium will be kept as much as possible in the background. The prominent idea to be carried out in this new departure is the isolation of a dangerous class, with the least possible amount of discomfort to its members, and, furthermore, that by a judicious timing of moves the sufferers will be afforded a chance of recovery under the most favorable climatic conditions which it would be difficult to secure otherwise. A list of anchorages has been made, all of which have their special seasons. As soon as any undesirable change of weather is imminent at the port of stopping the ship will sail for a more salubrious climate.—Philadelphia Times.

A Quick Witness.

Counsel (examining witness)—You say you saw the shots fired? Witness—Yes, sir.

"How near were you to the scene of the affray?"

"When the first shot was fired, I was about ten feet from the shooter."

"Ten feet. Well, now, tell the court where you were when the second shot was fired?"

"I didn't measure the distance."

"Speaking approximately, how far should you say?"

"Well, it approximated to half a mile."—Pearson's Weekly.

Dismal.

An anxious inquirer asks, "Where would you advise me to go to learn how to play the piano?"

"In the woods, dear, to the deep, dark, damp, dank, dangerous woods."—Spare Moments.

CLERICAL AMENITIES.

Sharp speeches of Two Old Time Virginia Preachers to Each Other.

The animosity and the implacable enmity of the two old time Virginia preachers, the Rev. Roszell of the Methodist church and the Rev. Gilmore of the Baptist church, are in striking contrast to the feeling displayed in the beginning of the century as manifested then by the leading exponents of those churches. Then there were very few churches in this section of the country and the preachers rode long distances and held services on Saturdays and Sundays, rarely getting to any one church oftener than once a month. The old men of today recall this period with great pleasure and never tire of relating their recollections of those good old times. The most noted expounders of the gospel in northern Virginia then were the Revs. Roszell of the Methodist church and Gilmore of the Baptist. They were rigid and unyielding believers, each in the tenets and doctrines of his own faith, and advocates of the church militant, considering it their duty to "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." In upholding their doctrines they not only attacked the opposing principles of the other church, but these two being almost the only preachers of their respective denominations in Loudoun and Fauquier, they frequently indulged in sharp and vigorous personalities in the pulpit and elsewhere, which at this day would be apt to beget an unending animosity.

On one occasion they both had appointments in Leesburg on the same Sunday, and, as was the custom in those days, they received new members into the church at the close of each series of meetings. Returning to their homes after church, the two congregations met on opposite sides of the same street.

The Methodist divine, thinking to deliver a smarting thrust in the hearing of almost the whole of both flocks, called across the street to the shepherd of the Baptist fold:

"How d'ye do, Brother Gilmore. One of your members joined our church today."

"Ah, ha! That's all right," replied the placid immersionist, "backsliding Baptists make very good Methodists."

Constant themes of difference between them, upon which an opportunity to cross swords was never suffered to pass unnoticed, were close communion on the one side and the insufficiency of infant baptism on the other. One communion day in the Baptist church the Rev. Mr. Roszell made it a point to be present, having no service at his own church on that day. He had a seat on one of the front benches. Mr. Gilmore spread the communion table with great care just in front of where the Methodist divine was sitting, and when all was ready he cleared his throat and with great solemnity said in his powerful and impressive voice:

"Brother Roszell, if this were my table I should invite you to partake, but being my Father's, I dare not!"

Instead of sinking through the floor, Mr. Roszell calmly replied:

"Brother Gilmore, if this were your table, I should await your invitation, but being my Father's I shall help myself!" and, suiting the action to the word, reached over and with great seriousness and solemnity took the bread and wine without molestation, to the intense amusement of the congregation.

They were both great lights in their churches, dearly beloved by their people and possessed of a vigorous Christian fervor that made itself felt and resulted in great good wherever their ministrations were carried on.—Marshall (Va.) Cor. Washington Star.

French Canadians in Maine.

"There can be no longer any question," writes a "down east" correspondent, "that the French are in Maine to stay." Their numbers are placed at about 55,000, half of whom are congregated in the manufacturing cities of Biddeford, Saco, Lewiston, Auburn, Waterville and Brunswick. When they arrive from Canada, they are nearly always poor and unskilled, but they are quick to learn and are generally industrious enough to be valuable to their employers. Between 3,000 and 4,000 are owners of real estate, with property valued at something like \$2,500,000. The French Canadians are nearly all Catholics, and to the strong hold of the church upon their lives is to be attributed their general good order and freedom from crime. They are making advances toward useful citizenship in Maine and must be counted a permanent and important element in the population.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Two Patients Compare Notes.

A Calais man who has been drinking a glass of cold water before each meal for three months because his physician said it would make him thin met a thin man the other morning who has been trying the same plan six months on the advice of another physician, who told him it would make him fat.—Bangor News.

THIS WEEK

—AT THE—

ONE - FOURTH OFF SALE

—AT THE—

COLUMBIA SHOE STORE.

P. Cox Rochester Misses' \$2.00 Shoes, for \$1.50.

P. Cox Rochester Child's \$1.50 Shoes, for \$1.15.

Johnson's New England Misses' \$1.50 Shoes, for \$1.15.

Johnson's New England Child's \$1.25 Shoes, for 95 cents.

Ladies' Evening and Dress Sandals.

Our celebrated \$3.00 Patent Leather Dress Oxfords, AAA to E, for \$2.25.

Ladies' \$2.00 Roman Sandals, for \$1.50; in these we have ten different patterns, AAA to E.

One-Fourth Off on Any Shoe

In Our Store This Week.

Everything goes, Edwin C. Burts, James Banister, Hanan & Son Shoes.

Buy This Week and Save Dollars.

THE COLUMBIA

Leading Shoe House, Lima

Brazilian Balm
THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN BALM!
...CURES...
Coughs, Colds, Croup & Grippe
LIKE MAGIC.
RADICALLY CURES
CATARRH!
It clears the head of foul mucus; heals the sores and ulcers of the head and throat; sweetens the breath, and perfectly restores the senses of the taste, smell and hearing. Stops headache and dropping into the throat. Also destroys the germ which causes
HAY FEVER,
making a perfect cure in a few days. Never fails! No fatal case of LA GRIPPE ever known where Brazilian Balm was faithfully used. It destroys the grippe germ and quickly removes all its bad effects.
INFALLIBLE in ASTHMA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, FLEURISY, PNEUMONIA, DYSPNOEA, RHEUMATISM, TYPHOID and SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, and any disease where there is inflammation, Fever or Congestion. Greatest relief in Consumption ever discovered.
Cures a Fresh Cold in one day. Stops sneezing in 2 minutes. Stops itching in the head and relieves deafness. As an injection invaluable in female troubles. For outward use heals Cuts, Sores and Burns like magic. Prevents lock-jaw from wounds. **QUICK CURE FOR CONSTIPATION AND PILES.**
Its Healing Power is Almost Miraculous. The Best Family Medicine in Existence!
60 Cent Bottle contains 100 Doses, or Two Weeks Treatment for Catarrh.
\$1.00 BOTTLE EQUALS THREE 50c. BOTTLES.

HOME TESTIMONIALS:

"Brazilian Balm cured me of inveterate catarrh which I had for over 20 years. It is the most wonderful triumph of medical science."—Gen. J. Purke Postles. "In croup, cold and the worst form of grippe we have found Brazilian Balm invaluable."—Jno. W. S. Bothe, D. D., Pastor Del. Ave. Bap. Ch. "Mrs. Lore has used the Brazilian Balm and thinks it did her much good."—Hon. Chas. B. Lore, Chief Justice of Del. "One bottle of Brazilian Balm cured a friend of mine of hay fever."—Thos. M. Culbert. "I was very deaf for 10 years from catarrh. Brazilian Balm applied warm in my ears every day soon restored my hearing."—Mrs. John Satter, Chester, Pa. "It is the best thing for dyspepsia I ever saw tried."—Judge Edward Woodlen. "I was worn almost to the grave with a racking cough that all the remedies and the doctors failed to relieve. It was cured with one bottle of Brazilian Balm. It shall be my doctor through life."—Mrs. J. Galloway, Pointstown, Pa. "I was fearfully crippled up with rheumatism, could not get my hand to my head. I took ten 50-cent bottles of Brazilian Balm in six months. Am now entirely cured and as nimble as I was at forty."—Anson Burrell, aged 84. A lady in Cincinnati was so afflicted with asthma that during the winter for seventeen years she was unable to sleep lying down, was entirely and permanently cured with Brazilian Balm.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. B. F. JACKSON & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

You Can Always Get

SHOES

To Fit you, and at the very Lowest prices, at

AVERY'S, 135 North Main Street.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING
CUTICURA SOAP
For Tired, Aching, Irritated Feet as a warm bath with
and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure.
The treatment of itching and burning, eczema, and all other skin diseases, is made perfect by the use of CUTICURA soap and ointment.
Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. per box. Made in U.S.A. Cuticura Soap Co., Lowell, Mass.

CINCINNATI HAMILTON & DAYTON
CH&D
CINCINNATI
INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO DAYTON TOLEDO DETROIT

Excursions via C., H. & D. R. R. Co.

Excursion Rates to Washington, D. C.

On account of the Presidential inauguration at Washington, D. C., March 4th, agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will sell tickets to Washington, D. C., and return at one fare for the round trip.

In Palace Sleeping Cars from Lake Michigan to the Potomac.

A new line of Pullman Sleepers between Chicago, Washington, D. C. and Baltimore via the Queen City.

Commencing January 24th, the C. H. & D. R. R. Co. will run in connection with the B. & O. and B. & E. W. railways will operate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore, via Cincinnati and Washington, D. C. The schedule will be as follows:

Leave Chicago 9:45 a.m.
Arrive Indianapolis 7:25 a.m.
Leave Indianapolis 7:55 a.m.
Arrive Cincinnati 12:15 p.m.
Leave Cincinnati 1:15 p.m.
Arrive Washington 6:47 a.m.
Leave Washington 7:45 a.m.
Returning, the sleeper will
Leave Baltimore 11:00 a.m.
Arrive Washington, D. C. 12:14 p.m.
Leave Washington, D. C. 12:14 p.m.
Arrive Cincinnati 3:30 a.m.
Leave Cincinnati 4:30 a.m.
Arrive Chicago 12:30 p.m.

The sleepers are of the latest Pullman pattern, equal to any running on any line.

Keep These Dates in Your Mind.

December 22, January 18, February 18, April 20, May 18. On these dates agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will sell tickets to Washington, D. C., and Baltimore via the Queen City.

Commencing January 24th, the C. H. & D. R. R. Co. will run in connection with the B. & O. and B. & E. W. railways will operate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore, via Cincinnati and Washington, D. C. The schedule will be as follows:

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THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Evidence That the Guy Fawkes Conspiracy Was Planned by Lord Salisbury.

Another fine old historical story is in danger of demolition, but its place will be taken by a new one.

For over 200 years Englishmen have celebrated their deliverance from the gunpowder plot. This was a plot to blow up the king, lords and commons on the opening day of parliament, Nov. 5, 1605. It was the work of a band of desperate Roman Catholics, who proposed to proclaim a Catholic sovereign afterward.

Toward the end of October Lord Monteagle received an anonymous letter, warning him not to attend the opening of parliament. He showed it to Salisbury, who in turn communicated it to the king, and James, with superhuman insight, divined its true significance. On the night of the 4th the cellars were searched, and in them were found the barrels of gunpowder and Guy Fawkes ready to do the awful deed.

In a recently published book Father Gerard, an English Jesuit, shows that there is strong reason to believe that the British nation has all along been in error as to the true nature of this plot. It seems very probable that it was the work of the Earl of Salisbury, secretary of state and ancestor of the present prime minister, who succeeded thereby in discrediting his Catholic opponents and establishing himself in power.

The absurdities of this traditional and official story are legion. In the first place, there is no agreement as to where the gunpowder was stored. One contemporary account says it was under the old house of lords, another says under the painted chamber, and it is a remarkable fact that wherever the house of lords has sat since that date a Guy Fawkes cellar has been provided under it to satisfy the curiosity of inquiring minds. The house which the conspirators hired was actually the house which was used by the peers as a withdrawing place during the session. Yet no one's suspicions were roused when a band of well known desperadoes secured it at considerable cost and trouble. They mined under it and turned up tons of earth, which they secreted under the turf of a tiny back garden, and no one, not even the landlady, noticed it. Then they came to a solid wall, at which they hammered night and day, and again the landlady and her neighbors slept through it all.

Finding they could not penetrate it, they stored their barrels in a cellar, the door of which was on a level with the ground and opened out on to a crowded thoroughfare, and no one saw them. With similar success they imported 36 barrels of gunpowder, enough to supply an important fortress in those days, though no one has yet explained where they got it from or what was done with it, for the official records contain no hint. Never once did a government spy look in upon them; yet, strangely enough, every one of the conspirators was known to the secretary of state; most of them had already been noted as suspicious characters.—New York Journal.

Taking Out the Embassadors.

Mr. W. E. Curtis, the author of an entertaining work of eastern travel, relates an instance of his sojourn in China which represents the great Li Hung Chang in an attitude of characteristic ignorance of occidental customs. The French ambassador at Peking gave a dinner party and invited Li Hung Chang. Previous to sitting down to dinner the party, which included the wives of the European guests, were conversing in an apartment which adjoined the dining room.

Presently the butler threw back the portieres and announced the dinner. The French ambassador stepped up to the great Chinese statesman and said:

"Will your excellency take my wife out to dinner?"

Li interpreted the request literally. The French ambassador was a tiny woman, and Li Hung Chang is six feet three. He picked the little woman up under one arm, and, to the amusement of the company as well as the distress of the victim, carried her bodily out to the dining table.

Character Reading by Telephone.

"In these days of the telephone," said an observer, "we realize to what an extent we judge character by the voice. Perhaps our faculties in that direction have been sharpened by the use of the telephone, but it is certain that we form our opinion of the man at the other end of the wire by his voice and speech as decisively as we would do if we stood face to face."—New York Sun.

Forewarned.

Walker—I come, sir, to ask you for your daughter's hand.

Mr. Windy—Well, young man, before going any farther, I may as well inform you that her hand is the least expensive thing about her.—Philadelphia North American.

MUNYON

CURES BY MAIL.

Thousands Have Been Cured Through Prof. Munyon's Free Medical Advice.

Munyon's Medical Institution, 1601 Arch St., Philadelphia, is the best place in the world to employ a large staff of skilled specialists to diagnose the case and only of people applying personally for treatment, but those in all parts of the country who are unable to come to Philadelphia are daily employed in diagnosing the best methods of being cured of various diseases. Thousands of the letters are received every week, and a staff of from ten to fifteen doctors are daily employed in diagnosing the best methods of being cured of various diseases. These letters are received in the strictest confidence and promptly answered with a full medical advice obtainable. No effort will be spared to see that each case is thoroughly diagnosed and the proper remedy to effect a cure are prescribed. For these services no fee is exacted. A separate cure for each disease. At all drug stores, mostly the vital. Address, Prof. Munyon, 1601 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARITY MISPLACED AGAIN.

An Alleged Hungry Mendicant Works a Successful Game.

The reporter was on his way to an office building in Nassau street to interview a lawyer when the old, familiar voice at his side uttered the old, familiar words: "Excuse me, my friend, but would you be so kind as to render me a little assistance. I have had nothing."

"No assistance today, partner," said the reporter, without looking around. In fact, there was no necessity of looking at the supplicant. With memory's eye he could see him without looking over his shoulder. He was the same honest workman out of a job, who had been "working" him for the last 15 years.

"But I'm hungry, mister. Honest, I'm pretty near starved to death."

"No, I can't produce today," said the reporter, without looking around. In fact, there was no necessity of looking at the supplicant. With memory's eye he could see him without looking over his shoulder. He was the same honest workman out of a job, who had been "working" him for the last 15 years.

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JAPANESE IN NEW YORK.

They Are Becoming a Prominent Factor in Domestic Life.

The Japanese are slowly but surely coming to be a factor in New York life. A short time since they were only to be found associated with a few importing houses or identified with such business as dealt exclusively with Japanese goods, callings that brought them in no very close contact with the people.

Now they are entering our homes as domestics, acquiring scholarships in our colleges, finding positions as clerks in our great mercantile houses and otherwise coming in touch with the essentials of everyday life.

There are nearly 400 of these warm skinned islanders in New York and Brooklyn. Few if any of them have been in this country over ten years. They come in small numbers, but they come often. In a group adventuring together from Japan the larger portions lay over in San Francisco or some adjacent town, but the movement in this direction continues, and the newcomers speak of the growing interest which their countrymen feel for America and American institutions.

Sanguine people see in this filtering emigration a way out of the complexities of the servan problem. At the Japanese club in Brooklyn, at the Japanese mission room, at certain unadvertised headquarters in New York, are to be seen young Japanese men reading diligently. They are only awaiting a call to enlist as butlers, cooks, valets or men of all work in well to do families.

In their own country their services would only give them the equivalent of \$10 a month. Here they are paid from \$25 to \$40 and have a good and comfortable home besides.

Some of these candidates look forward to higher vocations in future and accept the menial position only to gain money for pursuing their studies, but many of them regard a good place in an American household as a distinct advantage over anything they could do at home, and these may be looked upon as permanent retainers. It is said of them that they do not like to change employers often and that invariably they give entire satisfaction.

As regards Japanese women, there are very few in this country compared with the number of men. Some prosperous Japanese importers and public officials, who have established their families in New York, have brought along a serving maid or two to further the comfort of the household. A few trading houses number among other employees one or two women in such shape kimonos and quaint head dresses. Certain Japanese strays and waifs, left over from the Japanese village and exhibition at the Chicago fair, have entered household service here as the only alternative to the dancing and singing that no one now cares to hear.

These have places in third or fourth rate boarding houses, where their chances for advancement are slim and their gifts as tea makers little apt to be appreciated. Others, nursemaids and housemaids, are domiciled in the households of people who knew them in Japan, or of people who got their Japanese-American friends to send them over. In days when distance is so annihilated, and people pass a year or a half year in first one clime and then another, the American housewife becomes acquainted with the excellence of all lands and grafts on her establishment such treasures as suit her best. Of these, the Japanese maid is an example.

"The Japanese woman child draws in obedience with her earliest breath," says one of these returned nomads. "She is taught it in the home, taught it in the school, taught it even in the plays that she sees at the theaters when she grows up. She is her husband's upper servant, and the servant of his mother and father. Trained from her birth to sink her own identity in the interest of those around her, she is by nature a marvelously comfortable serving woman. My Japanese maid is methodical and painstaking, intelligent and industrious. She never obtrudes herself, and, having few acquaintances, never wants a day off."—New York Letter in Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A Billiard Clock.

A hotel keeper of Breslau, Germany, Gustave Hey, has invented a billiard controlling clock, which automatically registers the exact time a billiard table has been in use without the possibility of an error. The apparatus consists of an ordinary clock and a small box attached just beneath and large enough to admit the balls. While the billiard balls remain in the box the clock is stopped. When the balls are taken from the box, the clock immediately starts and continues so until the balls are replaced.

Tramp Overlooks His Eyes.

Mr. Goodson—For a beggar you look rather respectable with glasses. Beggar—Yes, sir. I have ruined my eyesight looking for a job.—London Tit-Bits.

Some Women

jump at it. They're quick to see the advantages of Pearline, quick to economize and save, quick to adopt all the modern improvements that make life easier.

And these quick women are the ones that are likely to use Pearline (use with soap) in the right way, and to find new uses for it, and get most out of it.

Some Women

have to be driven to it. They wait until they can't stand the old-fashioned way of washing any longer. Then they get Pearline. But ten to one they use it for only part of the work, or use it some way of their own, or use something else with it—and don't get half the help they ought to.

Send it Back. Iddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

514 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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514 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Wrisley's
"Old Country" Soap
BOTH QUANTITY AND QUALITY. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

The Cyclist's Necessity.
POND'S
USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.
GENUINE IN OUR BOTTLES ONLY. BEEF WRAPPERS. SEE OUR NAME, POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK. 76 FIFTH AVENUE.
EXTRACT
USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT FOR PILES.
Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cts.

Sexine Pills
RENEW LOST VIGOR
When in doubt, use Sexine Pills. Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Atrophy, etc., are cured by Sexine Pills. Drains checked and full vigor quickly restored. (Foreign and domestic orders filled.) Mailed for \$1.00 per box. With \$3.00 orders we give a free trial. Cure or return of money. PEAL MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

KEEP HEALTHY
And Use the
KELLY SHOWER BATH RING AND Hot Water Proof Hose
Prevents Wetting the Head and Floor.
\$2 EXPRESS 25c. AD.
Agents wanted in every city who can put chase doz. lots or more. Send for catalogue. Froel Proof Water Closets, Self Acting Water Closets, Kelley Stop and Water Cocks.
THOS. KELLY & BROS.,
209 Madison Street, Chicago.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.
Substitution
the brand of the day.
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

NO. 54.
East Side Public Square. First-class Barber Shop. Ladies' and Children's Haircutting done to order. Special room for ladies' hair dressing.
A. LUTZ, Proprietor.

The Rosy Freshness
And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use PEARSON'S Complexion Powder.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

COUNTING ROOM 231 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

S. S. Wheeler is in Toledo to-day. Dr. S. A. Baxter went to Toledo this morning.

Mayor Baxter, of Delphos, was in the city to-day.

D. E. Baugh, of Delphos, was in the city yesterday.

Harry Harper, Jr., of Ottawa, was in the city to-day.

Joe Binkley, of Canton, spent Sunday with friends in the city.

Mrs. Wm. Pugh, Jr., of east High street, is visiting friends in Ada.

James B. Townsend and wife left last evening on a trip to Florida.

J. O. Cronley is in Columbus attending the state civil engineers' meeting.

Miss Tessie Ziler, of Harrod, is the guest of Miss Lizzie Porter, of north Elizabeth street.

Mrs. J. B. Ocker, of Wooster, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. P. A. Glasgow, of St. Johns avenue.

P. J. Dodin and family returned last night from a visit with their friends and relatives in Sidney.

Mrs. D. A. Drake, of 540 Franklin avenue, died at her home this morning at 7 o'clock from lung trouble.

Dr. W. K. Cherryholmes, of Hamilton, spent Sunday with Supt. C. C. Miller and family, of west North street.

Miss Minnie Sinkenhour, of Findlay, was the guest of Mrs. M. S. Schall, of 615 west High street, yesterday.

Mrs. J. L. Summenger, of Tanner avenue, was called to Wapakoneta yesterday by the death of her aunt, Mrs. Lizzie Knack.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Williams, of Defiance, are visiting Mrs. Williams' parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Jones, of Bellefontaine avenue.

Chief Counsellor and Miss Lou Sherrick, of Elida, spent Sunday with the farmers sister, Mrs. J. J. Stemen, of east Second street.

Misses Burtle Connors and Mayme Nolan returned this afternoon to their home in Ft. Wayne, Ind., after a pleasant visit with Miss Ella Daley, of north West street.

T. J. Sullivan and Joseph Cunningham, of Delphos, spent Sunday here, the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cunningham, of north Elizabeth street.

Mrs. Florence Moore, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Bond, returned Saturday evening to her home at Huntsville, Ohio, accompanied by Miss Anna Muehling, of Circular street, who will be her guest for some time.

Linen sale this week.

1-2t CARROLL & COONEY.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. John Fogelson, of north Jackson street, a son.

Mrs. Joseph Reed is seriously sick at her home on north Jackson street.

Chas. S. Keller, of the South Side, who has been seriously ill for the past two weeks, was considerably improved to-day.

A quartet composed of Mr. and Mrs. Eberole, Mrs. Black and Mr. Diddle, sang a delightful anthem at the Epworth M. E. church yesterday morning.

THE HETELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

Special Price Offerings.

Underwear at Big Price Reductions.

Children's Black Wool Tights, 24c; were 50c.

Misses' Black Wool Tights, 24c; were 50c.

Misses' Fine Ribbed Underwear, 15c; were 25c.

Boys' Fine Ribbed Underwear, 24c; were 50c.

Women's Black Wool Tights, 58c; were 81c.

Women's Fine Camel's Hair Underwear, 25c; were 50c.

Women's Fine Merino Underwear, 23c; were 50c.

Women's Fine Ribbed Vests, 19c; were 35c.

Women's Ribbed Union Suits, 43c; were 75c.

Women's Grey Ribbed Union Suits, 43c; were 81c.

THE HETELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

Stores, 233 and 235 N. Main Street.

To-morrow, Muslin Underwear sale.

1-2t CARROLL & COONEY.

All Day Meeting

The ladies of the Home Missionary Society of the M. E. church, will have an all day work meeting at the home of Mrs. F. Louthan, No. 124 north West street, Wednesday, January 20th. A full attendance is desired.

MEMORIES OF GUNN

And the Famous Frauds He Perpetrated Here.

LITIGATION ABOUT ENDED.

The Connecticut School Fund Commission Gives an Interesting Review of Both the Gunn and Bronson Frauds.

A dispatch from New Haven, Conn., to the Cincinnati Enquirer, dated January 16, states:

"School Fund Commissioner Benton, in his report to Governor Coffin, gives a review of the famous Gunn and Bronson frauds in Ohio. The litigation is now almost at an end, and it is figured that the aggregate loss to the state was \$14,641.31. Loans aggregating \$4,700 to J. F. Bodecker and Margaret Durbin, of Hardin county, on fraudulent papers prepared by E. L. Gunn, the Lima loan agent, were settled for \$200. The state lost \$2,823.04 through Charles E. Bronson, an attorney of Defiance, now in the Ohio Penitentiary. The sum of \$5,000, loaned L. E. Price, of Allen county, upon fraudulent papers prepared by Gunn, is now in litigation."

The Connecticut department attached a farm in Henry county and bonds owned by Gunn, now in possession of the Ohio National Bank at Lima. The bank has made one offer of settlement with the department, which it was thought best not to accept. The matter is still in court, and while the outcome is uncertain, and there is little likelihood, even if the property under attachment could be realized upon, that the state will secure anything like the face value of

THE PRICE MORTGAGE,

there is some reason for hoping that a portion of the loss may be made good, in view of which fact it has been deemed best to permit the item to remain for the present to the credit of the capital account."

"The state now owns two pieces of real property in Allen county whose present estimated value is \$19,000, upon which, because of the dishonesty of E. L. Gunn, it has, in acquiring possession, been obliged to assume prior mortgages, bringing up the total cost of the property to \$22,341.80, involving a prospective loss of \$3,341.80.

It also owns another piece of real estate in Defiance county, whose present estimated value is \$5,000, upon which because of the dishonest performances of Charles E. Bronson, it has, in acquiring possession, been obliged to assume several prior mortgages, bringing up the total cost of the property to \$7,313.33, involving a

FURTHER PROSPECTIVE LOSS

of \$2,313.33, which, added to the loss already referred to, makes a total deficit of \$14,641.27 as a result of the dishonest performances of Messrs. Gunn and Bronson."

"Of the amount, however, \$7,328.04 has already been charged off and does not now appear in the capital account. In addition to the above losses of principal there has also been a loss of \$1,934.82 of the revenue of the fund, on account of collections of interest made by Mr. Gunn, shortly before his disappearance, which were not turned over to the department. Mr. Benton thinks he has put a check on such frauds in the future, by exercising greater care in sending out funds to borrowers. No new loans were made in Ohio during three months preceding September 30, because of an increased Connecticut demand."

The Union Meetings.

The Sabbath was a good day in Zion. The children's and Young People's meetings were well attended and showed that the hearts of the children are turning to the Lord. Rev. Swanson, who always does his work well, spoke to the children in Berean Hall, and Drs. Moore and Waters to those in the Congregational church. Rev. Thomson preached and conducted the afternoon service in Grace M. E. In the evening Dr. Fitzwater preached in Grace church, Rev. Bupe in the United Brethren, and Rev. Waters in the Congregational. In all these services there were persons seeking the Savior. The progress these meetings are making is both hopeful and gratifying. Let every Christian get some one on his heart and bring him with him to the house of God.

Meetings every afternoon this week at 2:30 in Berean Hall and the Congregational church. Every evening at 7 o'clock in Grace M. E. and the Congregational church.

STREET TALK

A Delphos attorney sent a "confidence check" to the county treasurer for the payment of his taxes. It is useless to say that all confidence checks are not taken at a premium, as they were before McKinley's election.—Van Wert Times

A Delphos lady dreamed the other night that she was eating flannel cakes, and when she awoke, discovered she had chewed up about half of her hubby's undershirt. He shivered when she told him of the dream, but consoled himself by telling her that "she was always chewing the rag."

HIGH PRICES

Prevailed When Lima Paving Bonds Were Offered.

SEVENTEEN BIDS MADE

For the Possession of \$42,500 of Them—One Lima Bank Bid—The Fourth National Bank, of Columbus, the Highest Bidder.

The finance committee of the city council at twelve o'clock opened the bids for the purchase of \$42,500 worth of city bonds known as the west Spring street paving bonds. There were seventeen bidders upon the bonds, the lowest bid being that of E. W. Ayres, of Columbus, who offered par value less accrued interest, and the highest being the Fourth National Bank, of Columbus, which offered par and a premium of \$4,250.

The following list includes all who bid on the bonds and the premium they offered:

S. A. Baxter & Sons, Lima, premium of \$725.00; W. J. Hays & Sons, Cleveland, premium of \$3,336.25; Fourth National Bank, Columbus, par and 10 per cent. of face, \$4,250; Ohio Savings Bank, Columbus, premium of \$850; E. M. Ayers, Zanesville, par, less accrued interest; D. M. Farson, Chicago, premium of \$3,425; City Bank for S. Kuhn Sons, Cincinnati, premium of \$2,558.75; C. H. White & Co., 5 1/2 per cent. and interest; Mason Lewis & Co., Chicago, premium of \$743; Lemprecht Bros. & Co., Cleveland, premium of \$450; Spitzer & Co., Toledo, premium of \$464; Rudolph Klybaldie, par and premium of \$3,804; Seasongood & Myer, par and accrued interest; Dietz Denison & Prior, par and accrued interest; Atlas National Bank, Cincinnati, premium of \$2,775; B. A. Seitz, Chicago, four and eleven-hundredths per cent. premium.

These bonds bear interest at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually on the first day of July and the first day of January of each year, and bear date of January 1, A. D. 1897. They will mature as follows: \$2,000 every six months (January 1st and July 1st), from January 1, 1898, to July 1, 1907, and \$2,500 January 1, 1908.

The denominations of the bonds are as follows: 41 bonds of \$1,000 each; 2 bonds of \$500 each and 5 bonds of \$100 each, interest and principal of said bonds payable at the office of the city treasurer of Lima, Ohio.

Y. M. C. A. Basket Ball News

The following individuals, consisting of members of the Senior class, have been divided into four teams:

Capt., H. Graham, W. Morris, E. Wisemiller, L. Hoffman, Chas. Reynolds, H. Thomas, W. Keve.

Capt., W. McLaughlin, Geo. Faurrot, H. Betz, J. Harley, O. Basinger, Peat and H. Clevenger.

Capt., C. Kelly, E. Bressler, C. McIntire, O. Cutler, O. Smith, R. Kiplinger and S. Campbell.

Capt., P. Ashton, K. Hover, T. McLaughlin, Chas. Reynolds, R. Batts, A. Cunningham, H. Nichols.

The above are regular members of their respective class.

Basket ball rules are on sale at physical director's office.

The Y. M. C. A. exhibition class numbers 16 members—13 regulars and three subs. E. W. Roehm, manager, P. Ashton, asst. manager. This class is practicing faithfully for their first engagement at Wapakoneta, February 2, 1897. St. Marys may be entertained also. We are confident that the boys will make a hit.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

MAHER VS. MAHER.

Ada C. Maher has sued her husband, John A. Maher, for a divorce. She states in her petition that they were married in March, 1893, at Bodax, Mich. She seeks a divorce on the grounds of extreme cruelty and avers that her husband has been accustomed to violently abuse her. She asks for an absolute divorce, the restoration of her maiden name and the custody of her two children.

NEW SUITS.

A. R. Gleason vs. the State of Ohio.

The City Bank of Lima vs. A. M. Snider and J. A. States. Cognovit.

Mary B. Horrick vs. Clara M. Wales et al. Equitable relief.

Just Received

A new line of blue and white enameled kitchen supplies, such as rinsing pans, tea and coffee pots, water pails, covered buckets, pudding and pie pans, cake pans, tea kettles, stew kettles, soup ladles, rice boilers, etc. We will sell these goods from 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere. See them in our economy basement nt. 9-3t

FELTZ BROS. & CO.

K. of E. O.

Regular meeting to-night in Mitchell hall at 8 o'clock.

G. E. McHAFFEY, Sec.

Attend the January Sale

Now going on at Feltz's dry goods store. 9-3t

WEST END WHIST CLUB FAVORABLE TO WASATCH.

Entertained at the Van Dyke Residence at an Elaborate Dinner

Given by Mrs. Van Dyke and Mr. Cole, Who Were the Winners of the Whist Season

At the handsome residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Van Dyke, on west Market street, Saturday evening, the members of the West End Whist Club were royally entertained at an elaborate dinner, given by Mrs. Van Dyke and Mr. C. H. Cole, who were the winners of the season at the popular game of whist.

The Van Dyke residence was beautifully decorated with flowers, smilax and palms, and the Aeolian orchestra furnished music during the evening. The dinner was served by caterer King's force, and was one of the most elaborate of the season, being served in courses, from 6 until 11 o'clock.

Immediately after dinner the prizes were awarded. Mrs. Van Dyke receiving a beautiful toilet while Mr. Cole was presented with a dressing set. Mr. Van Dyke was awarded the booby prize, a rabbit's foot. The presentation addresses were delivered by Mr. I. S. Motter, whose remarks were very appropriate. The other members of the club also received honors, the ladies being presented with dainty china cups while the gentlemen received useful whist counters.

Those who participated in the brilliant affair were: Messrs. and Mesdames C. H. Cole, J. W. Van Dyke, J. O. Ohler, W. B. Richie, I. S. Motter, E. G. Lufkin, Mrs. C. F. Lufkin, and Mr. H. L. Brice.

FOR MARION

Council and Spring Street Property Owners Left This Afternoon.

This afternoon at 12:45 o'clock a special train consisting of an engine and two passenger coaches left Lima over the Chicago and Erie railroad for Marion. On the train were 13 members of the city council, representatives of the Lima papers, the city officials and about 50 property owners on west Spring street. The train was chartered by Mr. E. M. Ayers, who took the party to Marion to inspect the pavements laid in that city in 1895 with Wasatch Lime Rock asphalt. The party will remain in Marion about two hours, and will return to Lima at 5 o'clock. The train stopped at Harrod, where President Standish, of the council, joined the party.

The train was under the control of Conductor Day and Engineer Blocker. The train made an unusually fast run. The distance, 53 miles, was covered in 52 minutes, including the stops.

RIGHT LITTLE MISSES

Meet and Organize a "Major and Minor Musicals" Club.

Saturday afternoon, at the home of Miss Lena Pangle, on West street, eight young girls met and organized a musical, with Miss Bonnie Melisse as leader. After a well rendered program, the little Misses Helen Pangle and Louise Beebe coquettishly served a delicious luncheon.

The young misses will be known as the "Major and Minor Musicals" club. We all wish them a hearty success in their new undertaking.

ALLEN COUNTY MEDICS

Will Hold an Extra Meeting To-morrow Evening.

There will be an extra meeting of the Allen County Medical Association held in the examiners' room at court house to-morrow night at eight o'clock.

Dr. Stemen will read a paper on "Medical Ethics." A general attendance of all members is requested.

IS WOMAN MAN'S EQUAL?

To-morrow Night There Will be an Expression of Opinion.

The question of the true place of woman in the social structure is one which has been agitated for some years and is constantly pressing more urgently for final solution. The recent victories for female suffrage indicate that legislators and voters are gradually yielding to arguments for the equality of the sexes. In our own city the women possess a power in educational matters of which they have not yet taken full advantage. The subject is one of the interesting and important ones of to-day, and it is fitting that it should be publicly discussed in the manner proposed by the Philosophical Society. The reading will be at 8 o'clock to-morrow night in the lower court room. Dr. David E. Mattison will be the principal speaker and Mr. Thomas Jones is to be the leader of the general discussion, which will, no doubt, develop conflicting opinions. The public is always cordially invited to these meetings which are designed, among other purposes, to stimulate general interest in public questions. The subject reads: "Is the new woman or the old preferable?"

The Bimetallic League.

A meeting of the Bimetallic League will be held this (Monday) evening at the court house. Business of importance will be brought before the club.

A Telegram From Civil Engineer Wheelock, of Chicago.

Advices the Acceptance of the Lowest Bid on the Spring Street Improvement.

Saturday, Mayor Baxter, who is deeply interested in the proposed improvement of west Spring street, sent the following telegram to one of the civil engineers in the city of Chicago, and received the reply which follows below the query:

LIMA, O., January 16, '97.
Geo. K. Wheelock, Engineer Streets, Chicago:

With two bids under same specifications and guarantee, one Trinidad pitch lake, another Wasatch lime rock asphalt, would you advise accepting lowest bid?

S. A. BAXTER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16, '97.
Dr. S. A. Baxter, Mayor, Lima, O.:

Would advise acceptance of lowest bid.
Geo. K. WHEELLOCK,
Engineer Streets.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE L. E. & W. AND C. & E.

Freight traffic on both the L. E. & W. and Chicago & Erie railroads was increased very decidedly during the past week, and the employees in the service of both roads welcomed the heavy traffic with delight, especially the Erie employees, who were fearing that another reduction in forces would soon become necessary. On the L. E. & W. the east-bound shipments were so heavy that nearly all the through freight trains were run in two sections, and several extras were also necessary. On the C. & E. the increase was nearly all high-class freight, including several stock runs, which, unfortunately is not likely to continue. The cause of the improvement in business on the L. E. & W. is attributed to the cold weather which has prevailed along the western lines for a couple of weeks, permitting the delivery of grain to the elevators in parts of the country where macadamized roads are few and far between.

CONSOLIDATION OF BRICE LINES.

All sorts of rumors are current concerning the consolidation of the lines controlled by what is known as the Brice syndicate, but before any successful move can be made in that direction, says the Toledo Bee, some connecting links must be built. Many of the Brice lines have no important terminals at present; especially is this true of their more recent acquisitions. In railroad circles belief prevails that eventually the Brice lines will be consolidated and will be known as the Ohio, the Indiana and Illinois divisions, but many months will elapse before this can be accomplished, says one who gives careful attention to the railroad map and the situation. Receiver and General Manager Drake, of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw, is held in high esteem by the Brice people, and it seems definitely settled that he, as well as George Bradbury, the present vice president and general manager of several of these lines, will be provided for.

NOTES.

The C. & E. pay car will be here January 23rd.

J. F. Souder, of the C. & E. D., is at Greencastle, Indiana.

Valentine Market, a C. & E. D. boiler maker, is laying off to-day.

Frank Metheany, of Supt. Cory's office, is in Marion this afternoon.

Night yard clerk True Killen, of the C. & E., has just recovered from a few days illness.

Park Rouser, after an illness of ten days, returned to work this morning in Supt. Cory's office.

Brakeman Allison, of the L. E. & W., is working in brakeman Cole's place. The latter is laying off.

Conductor R. W. Peck, of the L. E. & W., was off duty Saturday, and conductor T. E. Davis was on his car.

Engineer Sam Craig, of the C. & E. D., who has been laying off for a



Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House while in Lowell was Doctor Ayer; Both were busy for human weal. One to govern and one to heal. And, as a president's power of will sometimes depends on a liver-pill, Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills to throw for his liver. 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with gripping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the necessities of the bowels a liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained well marked in the medals awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

few days, resumed his run this morning.

Engineer Clark Hoyt, of the C. & E. D., who has been ill for several days, reported for work this morning.

Conductor Capt. Creamer, of the C. & E., who has been on a passenger run, has resumed charge of the local.

Brakeman Smith, of the L. E. & W., has been off duty for a few days, and brakeman Gray was marked in his place.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the C. & E. D. Mutual Benefit Association will be held in Cincinnati, Saturday, January 30th, at General Manager Waldo's office.

General Manager Loece, of Pennsylvania lines west, says volume of business over their line has not reached a paying point, that it is still necessary to en the retrenchment policy which is practicable.

C. & E. D. engine No. 255, a was badly damaged in the Wapakoneta wreck, was run out of shops Saturday, and looks like a piece of machinery. It will material trip this afternoon. The engine seems to be an unlucky one; several engineers have met with fortune while running it.

Yesterday, says the Ft. W. Sentinel, was a busy day for the burg trainmen, more freight passing over the line between break and dusk than for the time in any of the past three or months. A railroadman who came from Crestline on a freight train today said, en route to this city, passed thirteen through east-bound freights and two local freights, and this was an extraordinary run. It is hoped the bus will continue.

Bargains in Linens.

Quilts, sheets and pillow cases Feltz's January sale

Revival Meetings.

Revival services at Epworth church, east Market street, to-night at 7 o'clock. Seekers at the altar each evening.

Cordial invitation to everybody F. A. ZIMMERMAN, Pastor.

To-morrow, Muslin Underwear sale.

1-2t CARROLL & COONEY.

CLEARING SALE

In order to reduce our stock as much as possible before invoicing, we shall, during the next two weeks, sell

Ladies' welt, kang. calf, skating boots, worth \$2.00, for \$1.50.
Ladies' hand welts, worth \$3.50, for \$2.10.
Ladies' dongolas, spring heels, worth \$1.75, for 1.35.
Men's Shoes, congress or lace, worth \$1.35, for 98c.

LILLY, - BRACKETT'S - FINE - GOODS - AT - CO.

These are genuine bargains which you cannot afford to miss.

You will find them at

THE WAUGH SHOE STORE
NO. 31 PUBLIC SQUARE.